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17

The Bombay Chronicle

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INSURANCE

The reason being that their people are solidly supporting them.

18

VOL. XXVIII NO 112-

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1930.



PRICE ONE ANNA.

BARDOLI TALUKA TO LAUNCH NO-TAX CAMPAIGN.

Unanimous Decision Of 128 Villages.

DHARASANA & SHIRODA RAIDS TO BEGIN TO-DAY.

Mrs. Naidu To Succeed Abbas Tyabjee.

POLICE RAID SATYAGRAHA CAMP IN KHANDESH.

BARDOLI, May 10.

"In this great non-violent fight for complete Swaraj launched with the imprisonment of our beloved Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and sanctified with the sacrifice of numerous leaders and workers, our taluka has hitherto contributed its mite, but now that Government has captured Gandhiji the greatest man in the world and the life of India, we farmers of Bardoli Taluka will not pay land revenue till Gandhiji or Sjt. Vallabhbhai directs us to pay and in doing so we shall cheerfully endure all hardships from assaults, jail and forfeiture of property to death," declared the people of Bardoli in a resolution passed at a Conference of Bardoli Taluka held this afternoon in Swaraj Ashram here, Abbas Tyabji, Gandhiji's successor presiding.

BOYCOTT OF OFFICIALS.

The resolution further declared that at such critical juncture, if Government servants stick to their posts the weapons of oppression of Government would be strengthened. All villages caste panchayats and Mahajans should, therefore, warn all Government servants and if they do not, pay any heed to that warning, steps should be taken to enforce rigid social boycott against them.

Sjt. Abbas Tyabji said that time had come for them to practise Satyagraha for their land. They had already practised Satyagraha for saving their money. People of this Taluka knew what Government could do. If their land was forfeited, it would be on paper only. If their land was auctioned nobody would bid for it and if some one did bid, he would not be able to till the land. Concluding Sjt. Abbas Tyabji urged social boycott against those who did not carry out the resolution passed in Conference.—A. P.

RUMOUR ABOUT ARREST OF ABBAS TAYABJI.

Drunken Kolis Attack Picketters

(From A Correspondent.)
NAVSARI, May 11.
About 300 men of Dharwar city and Customs police arrived at noon by the fast train from Surat side. There was a rumour of the arrest of Sjt. Abbas Tyabji. Picketters were picketing liquor and today at Onjal, village where some Kolis fully drunken with toddy ru-

shed upon the picketers. People arrived to help and seeing them the drunken Kolis began to escape leaving behind two of them who are said to have been drowned in small pool of water while three of them are said to have been injured.

Abbas Tyabjee's Objective.

NAVSARI, May 11.
Dharasana which is the objective of Satyagrahis under Abbas Tyabjee is about 30 miles from Navsari, the nearest Railway station being Durgai on the B. & C. I. Railway line on the way to Bombay. To go to the salt works one has to proceed by a cartable road to Untadi which is 3 miles away. From there the journey has to be continued on foot to the Dharasana salt works. The way is well wooded, except for the space of one mile which is one vast open maidan. The salt works comes under the Bulsar Taluka in the District of Surat and extended over a length of three miles up to Sarwala. They consist of huge salt pans and salt mounds. These salt pans are given on contract leases to Agaris who work on them all the year round with the ex-

TROOPS FOR NAVSARI.

See Stop Press.

ception of the Monsoon time, and they get from the Government eleven Pies per Bengal Maund. These salt maunds did not seem to be particularly protected except by wire barricade and no Special Police or any other protecting party are now present.

SOME RUMOURS.

All sorts of rumours are afloat in the vicinity of the salt works, according to one of which, electric wires are going to be put round the salt works, and that soldiers will be posted to guard the salt works from attack by the raiding party. But some are of opinion that Government is not going to do any of these, but may arrest a few of the leaders. It is learnt that the sentries placed at the works as usual, have received no special instructions in these matters. The sentries are not as a rule armed, they are supplied with rifles at the time of drill they have also so few in numbers being duly four for an area of one square mile. Whatever may be the Government's plans, the Satyagrahis seem bent upon proceeding with their plans with a grim determination with the venerable Abbas Tyabji at their head.

The residents of Untadi and Durgai seem very enthusiastic in trying to do everything possible to make it comfortable for the Satyagrahis. Arrangements are well in progress for erecting huts for the "General and pandals for his "Army" and in requisitioning Bun-

EYE-OPENER TO ALI BKOS.

Muslims will Fight In Freedom's Battle.

DR. KITCHLEW ON PUNJAB.

AMRITSAR, May 8.
Interviewed by a press representative Dr. Salfuddin Kitchlew refused to say anything about his personal case. But, he said, he was happy to note that the work he had started in Amritsar and outside was bearing fruit. He was glad to learn of the unanimous decision of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema in regard to the participation of the Mussalmans in the present campaign. He personally had no doubt in his mind. As to what attitude the Mussalmans would adopt in this fight for freedom, he hoped that the decision of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema will serve as an eye opener to all brothers and others of their way of thinking.

HE WAS PROUD.

Further, Dr. Kitchlew said he felt proud of the work Amritsar was doing in the Punjab. There was no dearth of interest in the people and men and women, young and old were doing all in their power towards the attainment of Swaraj. He had great faith in Master Tara Singh's leadership, whom he had appointed his successor (Dictator).

JATHAS TO PESHWAR.
Dr. Kitchlew was glad that the War Council was carrying out his instructions in a religious spirit of devotion and self-sacrifice. He further said that the proposed Jathas must at all cost be sent to Peshawar and if possible to Khewra and other places from Amritsar. He was pained to learn about the tragedy at Delhi. He had already instructed the War Council at Amritsar to send mixed Jathas immediately to Delhi and carry on the fight to the bitter end.

Dr. Kitchlew looked very cheerful, happy and absolutely unconcerned in respect of his case. He keeps on smiling as usual and treats every one alike.—F. P.

100 VOLUNTEERS FROM VILE PARLE FOR SHIRODA.

Police Raid Pimpkala Satyagraha Camp.

THROUGH MAHARASHTRA CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE COMMITTEE.

VILE PARLE, May 11.
A batch of 100 volunteers have left Vile Parle for Shiroda to break salt law. Mrs. Jamanlal Bajaj blessed them at the time of departure.

SATYAGRAHI ROUGHLY HANDLED.

Mr. Vishnu Moreswar Namjoshi, a volunteer who was recently sent from the Satyagraha camp, Vile Parle, to Sholapur reached there at 8 o'clock in the morning. As soon as he alighted from the train, it is alleged, a Sergeant snatched away his cap and he was also roughly handled. SATYAGRAHI CAMP RAIDED.

A message from the Civil Disobedience camp, Pimpkala, East Khandesh, states that the camp was searched on the 9th inst. by the Police, and nine boxes taken away. The Police officers did not inform the volunteers or the Secretary of the camp who list of the articles was supplied to them.

After the Police had gone, the volunteers invited some influential men from Pimpkala and made a "Panchanama" of the state of things in the camp. Subsequently a registered letter was addressed to the D. S. P. re-

TORY PRESS PATS LABOUR GOVT.

"Socialists In Office, A Blessing In Disguise."

"FIRMNESS" IN INDIA APPROVED.

LONDON, May 11.
The Tory approval of Labour's policy of firmness and fairness in regard to India is voiced in the "Sunday Times" editorial to-day. The Conservative organ after lauding Labour's attitude both towards India even proceeds to hint that if future developments following the Simon Report and the Round Table Conference are also handed in similar manner Labour would be fully supported. It says, "Having the Socialists in office may prove a blessing in disguise, because in opposition Labour might have been tempted to imperil the National solidarity. While Labour handles the situation wisely and firmly," it continues, "It can rely on solid support from Parliament."

The paper concludes: The testing time would come when the Simon Commission report comes to be considered by Parliament and the handling of the subsequent Round Table Conference." But it draws consolation from the fact that Labour Cabinet has not shown any weakness over Egypt.—Free Press. Beam Service.

BENN CONFERS WITH SIMON.

Peel 'Doubts Jayakar's Wisdom'

LONDON, May 11.
Things seem to move in Whitehall. The Cabinet seems to have awakened to the fact that definite forward steps should be taken in regard to India and that every day of delay is adding to the Government's difficulties.

Mr. Wedgwood Benn is known to have had important conversations with Sir John Simon during the last week presumably in regard to expediting the Simon Commission report and the work before the Round Table Conference. Informal circles interpret these activities as indicating desire on the Government's part to make an early announcement regarding the convening of the Round Table Conference.

PEEL DOUBTS JAYAKAR'S WISDOM.

Meanwhile insistent suggestions are coming from Indian Liberals and their friends that there should be a new pronouncement and a new offer. Labour circles do not quite appreciate the need for any fresh declaration. While Conservatives are frankly quite hostile to any such move.

The latest suggestion to come from Mr. M. R. Jayakar, the Bombay Resoposivist leader, has furnished an opportunity to Earl Peel to air his and his Parties views. Writing in the "Sunday Times" the Earl says "It is regrettable that Mr. Jayakar thinks that some new declaration is necessary." Earl Peel holds the strictly orthodox Conservative view that any new peace move would be fresh strength to the Nationalists and proceeds to ask "Shall we inspire any more confidence by piling declaration upon declaration, any further gesture or declaration he continues "will only convince the "Extremists" that Government is capitulating to fears."—Free Press Beam Service.

AGA KHAN PRIZE WON BY ENGINEER.

Manmohan Singh's Ill-luck.
KARACHI, May 11.
Mr. Aspy M. Engineer, the Parsi airman arrived here at 3-35 p.m. and has thus won H. H. the Aga Khan's prize of \$500 for the first solo flight by an Indian between India and England. One of the conditions for winning the prize was that the flight must be completed within four weeks. The latter condition was not fulfilled by Mr. Manmohan Singh who took four weeks and four days in all.

MARATHAS SUPPORT INDEPENDENCE.

And Condemn Govt's Repressive Policy.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

DEHRAWAR, May 8.
At a meeting of Marathas at Dharwar, the following resolutions were passed:—

This meeting of the Marathas of Dharwar held on Thursday, unanimously declare that nothing short of full Dominion Status to India will satisfy the community as an immediate solution of the present political struggle.

"This community declares that it has lost its faith and confidence in the Government and its so-called constitutional methods for the advancement of the country and requests its members to adopt the policy of Non-Co-operation with the Government, and further exhorts them to take to Khaddar and boycott the foreign-goods until the Government shows the real change of heart by the grant of Dominion Status.

REPRESSION CONDEMNED.
It further resolves that if the Government fails to satisfy the above legitimate demand the community should unreservedly accept the creed of complete Independence and the programme of Civil Disobedience as declared by the Indian National Congress and its executive from time to time.

This meeting protests against the present repressive policy of the Government, and declares that the Government is extremely impolitic and suicidal and destructive of all elements of good will and peace between India and England and is of opinion that the same is nothing less than barbarous and lawless hoodlumism.

This meeting resolves that the Karnataka Non-Brahmin Conference to be held at Belgaum on 11-5-30 should delete the word Non-Brahmin from its name and should organise itself on a non-communal and popular basis.

This meeting strongly condemns the activities of some so-called leaders in the Maratha and Lingayat Communities of the Bombay Presidency who have secured and are securing the selfish ends by servility to Government under the cover of doing good to the Non-Brahmin, Backward and the poor agriculturists.

Other resolutions condemning the Salt Law, etc, were also passed.

MORE SOLDIERS ORDERED FOR SHOLAPUR.

Bazars & Mills Still Observe Hartal.

ARMED POLICE DISPERSE PROCESSION.

SHOLAPUR, May 11.
Sunday opened in Sholapur with the situation much less hopeful than it was yesterday. The sullen and vicious aspect which Mangalwarpath and its vicinity were during the two troublesome days seems to be definitely reappearing.

More military have arrived from Poona so that there are over 800 troops here just now. Mr. Maneckchand Shah, one of the four new honorary magistrates who were placed on duty, has resigned. Mr. Maneckchand Shah is the President of the Municipality and is known to have pronounced Swarajist leanings. The reasons for his resignation are far from clear but it followed some difference of opinion with the District Magistrate over the measures to be adopted to deal with a procession about 1,000 strong which paraded the streets last night in defiance of the prohibitory order under section 144. Eventually Mr. H. F. Knight, the District Magistrate, proceeded to the spot with lorry loads of armed police and the procession gave way.

BAZARS AND MILLS STILL CLOSED.

Another disquieting feature is that bazars and mills are still closed. There is close relation between "hartal" in the mills and the "hartal" in the shops. Shopkeepers, it is stated, are not in-

clined to open their shops as long as idle mill workers are about, ready to start mischief at any time. When an attempt was made to open the shops this morning the mill workers offered obstruction in a body, maintaining that it was unfair for shopkeepers to end the "hartal" which began on the day of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest, before the starting mill workers resumed work. This statement can be ended only by the shops and mills re-opening together. But the mills particularly those under European management, are disposed to regard it as risky to re-open the mills for sometime more. Negotiations are still in progress to find a way out.—A. P.

HON. MAGISTRATES IN SHOLAPUR DIST.

Four Appointments.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that the Governor in Council has appointed the following gentlemen to be Honorary Magistrates of the Second Class in the Sholapur District:—
Mr. John Grier, Mr. Maneckchand Ramchandra Shah, Mr. Jai Jasswala, Rao Bahadur V. V. Mulay, Khan Bahadur A. L. Hazi Hazratkhan, M.L.C.

STOP PRESS.

MAGISTRATE'S LETTER TO ABBAS TYABJEE.

JALALPUR, May 11.
Mr. Antia and Khan Bahadur Kothavala to-day handed over the following letter signed by Mr. H. V. Graham, District Magistrate, Surat, to Mr. Abbas Tyabji in his camp at Karadi:—

"Whereas you have announced your intention of leading a party of persons to make a raid upon the salt works at Dharasana and whereas the carrying out of this intention will involve the commission of a criminal offence and is moreover likely to result in damage to property and personal violence hereby invite you to consider before it is too late the serious nature and consequences of the course on which you propose to embark and warn you that the Government dare resolved to stop the commission of the said offence by all necessary means."

Mr. Abbas Tyabji in reply thanked the District Magistrate for his courtesy and remarked that there could be now no change in his programme.—A. P.

3,000 TROOPS FOR NAVSARI.

CAMP NAVSARI, May 11.
"Will be be arrested to-night." This is the question on the lips of everyone in the town regarding Sjt. Abbas Tyabji. The atmosphere is tense. With the arrival of 3,000 troops in Navsari this afternoon has led people to believe that Sjt. Tyabji will not be allowed to start on his march to-morrow. Indeed some apprehend arrests of all of Sjt. Tyabji's companions also. This latter apprehension is due to the arrival of five or six motor lorries also in addition to the troops who came by train.

JALALPUR, May 11.
Miss Mithuben Petit, has issued an appeal to the women of Gujarat to enlist as volunteers.—A. P.

FIRING AT DELHI.

Was Warning Given?

GRAVE ALLEGATIONS BY CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE INCIDENT.

The following are extracts from a communiqué issued by the District Congress Committee, Delhi:—
The Congress Sub-Committee has seen the statement issued by Mr. Sahni to the press, and endorses it as a correct narration of facts.

Mr. Sahni's statement is reproduced below:—
"The procession consisted of more than fifty to sixty thousand people and at places exceeded even seventy thousand. There were more than a thousand ladies in the crowd."

"A general hartal had been declared in the city and even Government offices, including Banks and the Clearing House had been closed. When the crowd reached Bara Bazar near Kashmir Gate, the ladies separated from the crowd and went to the Court to persuade the lawyers and the authorities to get it closed.

Then, as the procession was proceeding towards the city, a car drove up. The occupant of the car was asked to proceed to the direction of the station but instead of doing that he began to argue in an excited manner. This excited the crowd and some one

threw stones at the car, one of these stones hitting the hat of the occupant and another falling on the hood.

LATHI CHARGE.
While the crowd was proceeding citywards, three lorries full of police men reached the spot and showered lathi blows thereby injuring more than two hundred. No warning for dispersal was given. Three lorry loads of the injured were taken to the Kotwall and later those seriously injured were taken to the Hospital.

Simultaneously a similar rush was made at the crowd in the court. It will appear that there were more than fifty people besides about a thousand ladies in the court compound. The ladies would have returned but for Mr. Pool's solemn promise to a deputar of theirs to wait for him for half an hour so that he could bring from the Deputy Commissioner the order for closing the courts. While the ladies waited for the re-appearance of Mr. Pool, instead of the Additional District Magistrate, three lorries full of police men dashed into the court compound headed by Euro-

(Continued on page 5.)

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MAIL & PASSENGERS
SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.
and London calling at Marseilles
(calling at Malta every alternate
week).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
17	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,837
28	Razmak	10,857
July		
5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Naldera x	16,083
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug.		
2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept.		
6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct.		
4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,518
25	Razmak	10,857
Nov.		
1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,083
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,946
29	Razmak	10,857
Dec.		
6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alter-
ation without notice.
All passengers are required to be
in possession of passports.

* To Marseilles only.
Through steamers from China
have limited accommodation for
passengers from India.
Through steamers from Aus-
tralia have limited accommodation
for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO
EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the
P. & O. Company take this oppor-
tunity of advising passengers
that the fares between Bombay
and Europe for "A", "B" and "C"
accommodation First Saloon, both
single and return, have been revised
and that a fourth or "D" rate of
£62 from Bombay to London or
£58 to Marseilles will be intro-
duced. The second saloon rates
have also been revised.

Passengers holding return cou-
pons will be refunded any differ-
ence for the return voyage accord-
ing to the grade of accommoda-
tion occupied.

The accommodation in all the
steamers has also been regarded
and full particulars can be obtain-
ed from Messrs. Mackinnon Mack-
enzie & Co. PASSENGERS
ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW
AND REGISTER THEIR RE-
QUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING
OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN
TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return
Tickets at Special Reduced Rate
will be issued for any mail steamer
during the period commencing
from Bombay with the sailing of
the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st
May, 1930, and terminating with
the "Viceroy of India" leaving
Marseilles September 6th and on
in Bombay on the 19th September
1930. The fares will be as fol-
lows:—

	1st	2nd
To London and back by Sea	£165	£75
To London and back via Marseilles in- cluding P. & O. Special Train Ac- ross France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will
be the best available at time of
application.
Passengers taking off Season Ti-
ckets and who wish to return later
than September 19th may do so in
paying half the Short Period Re-
turn Rate and half the ordinary
return rate for whichever grade
they are allotted.

This concession will only be
granted to passengers who pro-
ceed home on steamers sailing be-
tween 31st May and 26th July
inclusive.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.
There will be no extra charge for
Single Berth Cabins between 1st
June and 18th January.

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BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Fort Sai and Ply-
mouth with liberty to call at Port
Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one
class ships. Fares as follows:—
Single Return.
Bombay to Plymouth £123
" " " " £105
" " " " £93
C 556 £ 93

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO,
STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND
AUSTRALIA.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
23	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
28	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June		
6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
30	Naisunda	Colombo and Australia
July		
4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
13	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug.		
1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept.		
12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct.		
10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov.		
7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec.		
5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.
HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS
TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEA-
LAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Ti-
ckets can be issued in the First Sa-
loon only at the following fares
from Bombay:—
To Fremantle £ 74
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Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every
month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf,
Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Cal-
cutta and Rangoon.

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
10th May	Chakla	2,000
12th May	Vita	2,000
14th May	Bankura	2,000
16th May	Varela	2,000
18th May	Kara	2,000
21st May	Ellora	2,000
24th May	Ellora	2,000
27th May	Ellora	2,000
30th May	Ellora	2,000
31st May	Ellora	2,000

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excur-
sion return tickets to Mombasa
or Rs. 500/- will be available from
May to September 1930. The re-
turn voyage to be completed with-
in 3 months from the date of sail-
ing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also
available between Bombay and
Durban during June/August 1930.
Particulars will be supplied on ap-
plication.

There will be sailings to Karachi
on Mondays, Wednesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday every week.
The departure of the Karachi Gulf
mail on Thursday or Friday is de-
pendent upon the arrival of the
inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi
can only proceed by Thursday
sailings when accommodation is
not required for passengers ex the
P. & O. Mail Steamers or through
passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and
Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND
JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Awa Maru ..	6028	1 May 14	May
Hakone Maru ..	10500		@14 May
Nagano Maru ..	3824	3 May 18	May
Kitano Maru ..	8000		@28 May
Rangoon Maru ..	5023	17 May 29	May
Yamagata Maru ..	3807	20 May 30	May
Haruna Maru ..	10500		@11 June
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 May 13	June
Kamo Maru ..	8000		@25 June
Calcutta Maru ..	5330	15 June 27	June
Katori Maru ..	10000		@ 9 July

*Do not carry passengers.
From Colombo.
FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave	Arrive
Kashima Maru ..	10000	15 May 2	June
Hakone Maru ..	10500	28 May 15	June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June 14	July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN
FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From	From
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	11 May 18	May
Chichibu Maru ..	22000	29 May 4	June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June 18	June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-
American (East and West Coasts)
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Reduced combined through fares
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Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

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Calcutta and Karachi via
Coast Ports.
3. Rangoon, Calcutta, according
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4. For freights and other particu-
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A Perfect and Pleasing
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Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

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INDIAN COMPANIES
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Fourth Valuation at the end of
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UNSUREPASS	BONUS
Bonus per	000 p. a
W. Life	End
Rs. 22 1/2	18
Strongest Reserve 11	
(1) Life Assurance F. ad.	
Rs. 10,64,965.	
(2) Total undivided Reserve	
Rs. 3,42,170.	
RATIO of (3) to (1)	
32 per cent.	

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INDIA can show EQUAL
RESULTS.

For Agency and other particu-
lars apply.

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Lecturer in Physics with a
monthly allowance of Rs. 60/- for
the National Medical College Bom-
bay. Apply to the PRINCIPAL
with copies of testimonials.
A 709

WANTED—A MATRICULATE
with practical knowledge, ma-
chinery, as Supervisor for Africa.
Gujarates need apply with testi-
monials to Box No. 2123, Advertis-
ing Department, "Bombay Chro-
nicle."
A R 2415

REQUIRED the following staff:—
2 Good WIREMEN holding
Second Class competency certi-
ficates and used to maintenance of
A. C. Motors 1 ELECTRIC FITTER
used to erection of A. C. Motors.
Switch Board, etc. 1 CABLE JOIN-
TER, 2 SWITCH BOARD ATTEND-
ANTS, having worked on A. C.
Plant. Apply with copies of tes-
timonials stating lowest salary ex-
pected to Box No. 2525 Advertising
Department, "Bombay Chronicle."
A 687

A good opening for spare Time
Workers to earn Rs. 50 or
more monthly by introducing our
marvellous and indispensable
household articles among friends
and relatives. THE RESEARCH
PRODUCTS CO., Alice Building,
Hornby Road.
A R 2426

Trade Announcement.

INDO-FOREIGN TRADE SER-
VICE will recover your Claims
and execute your Decees from
Outstations in India. Write Post
Box 526, Bombay.
T R 2419.

PHOTOS OF MAHATMAJIS
"ASERAM"—Excellent op-
portunity for admirers of Mahat-
ma. Series of following Eleven
photos (3 x 3 3/4) of Sabarmati,
Ahmedabad, for sale. Mahatmaji
(in meditation), His Cottage, Kas-
turba's Cottage, Mahatmaji Spin-
ning, Views of men's and women's
quarters, Ginning, Carding, Spin-
ning, Weaving Etc. Apply Box
No. 2522, Adv. Dept. "Bombay
Chronicle."
T R 2415

Books & Stamps.

NEW and SECOND HAND
SCHOOL and COLLEGE
TEXT-BOOKS, etc., purchased
and sold at favourable prices.
Literary Books, Novels, Magazines,
Periodicals etc. (Old and New Is-
sues) always available. Call or
write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT,
Krishna Bhawan, Sandhurst
Bldg. (Branch—opposite Elphinstone
High School, Dhobi Talao.
L 565

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO BE LET—Aly. Decent and
large GWODOWN at House
No. 66-68-70 at Homji Street, and
Aly. Decent, and newly oil-paint-
ed Third floor in House at Church-
gate Street, Opposite Mongini
Brothers, with moderate rents.
Apply personally KASAMALLY
JAFUR CASSUM, Estate Man-
ager to Prince Aly S. Khan, Marina
Mansion, Chowpatty, Sea Face,
Bombay No. 7.
C R 2418

Public Notices.

Wanted.

POST SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Salary upto Rs. 200 according to
qualifications. Will be guided in
all matters of leave, travelling
allowance, security, pension, etc.,
by State Rules. Apply with pho-
tograph and copies of testimonials,
which will not be returned, and
without which no applications
will be considered before 15th of
May, 1930, to the FINANCE MINIS-
TER in His Highness' Govern-
ment, Alwar.
688

SHEETH KIRMI DAYAL SMARAK
FUND.

SCHOLARSHIPS are to be
awarded from the above Fund for
higher Commercial, Technical and
Agricultural Studies. Lohanas will
have first preference. Apply to
the HON. SECRETARY, a, Wallace
Street, Fort, Bombay.

Public Notices.

THE GOULDAS TEJPAL BOARD-
ING SCHOOL AND LAW AND
MEDICAL FUND.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE AC-
CEPTED TILL 31ST MAY, 1930.

VACANCIES of Free, Half-Free
and Paying Boarders shall be fill-
ed up in June next from high
aste Hindu Students desirous of
prosecuting their studies for Arts,
Science and Commerce degrees.
(a) FREE BOARDERS:— Accord-
ing to the vacancies available, free
boarders will be elected, who will
be provided with board, lodging,
clothes, books, College and Uni-
versity fees free.

(b) HALF-FREE BOARDERS:—
A certain number will be kept as
half-free boarders, who will pay in
advance Rs. 125 per term in re-
turn for which they will be pro-
vided similarly as Free Boarders.

(c) PAYING BOARDERS:— Pay-
ing Boarders are provided with
only board and lodging on pay-
ment of Rs. 150 per term. In re-
spect of these boarders, the first
term runs from 15th June, and the
second term begins on 10th
November, and ends on 15th April.
LAW AND MEDICAL FUND:—A
certain number of Scholarships
will be awarded to Hindu students
studying for Law and Medicine.
Preference being given to Bhatia
students.

For printed forms of application
and of rules and regulations, ap-
ply enclosing one anna postal
stamp to the SECRETARY, G. T.
CHARITIES, 142, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
658

NOTICE

POST-HEAD BUTLER, with
wide experience, table decoration,
and banqueting arrangements.
Knowledge English essential.
Salary up to Rs. 400 according
to qualifications. Will be guided
in all matters of leave, travelling
allowance, security, pension, etc.,
by State Rules.
Apply with photograph and co-
pies of testimonials which will not
be returned and without which no
applications will be considered be-
fore 15th May, 1930, to the HOME
MINISTER, ALWAR STATE.
714

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that our client Mr. C. M. Desai has
inter alia purchased the right
title and interest of Mr. Nanabhai
B. Desai in the firm of Messrs. N.
C. Momaya and Co. The said
Nanabhai B. Desai has heretofore
nothing whatsoever to do with the
said firm of Messrs. N. C. Momaya
and Co. or their dealings with any
other person or persons. The said
firm of Messrs. N. C. Momaya and
Co. shall heretofore be carried on
by our client and one Raichand
Doongera Moorti as partners.
Dated this 6th day of May, 1930.
DAYALI & DIPCHAND,
Attorneys for Mr. C. M. Desai.
704

NOTICE.

WANTED—A qualified SANI-
TARY INSPECTOR on a salary of
Rs. 85-5-125, plus Rs. 20 as con-
veyance allowance per mensem to
act as Chief Sanitary Inspector
for seven months in the Hyder-
abad Municipality. Candidates
must have passed the Sanitary In-
spector's Examination of the
Bombay Government and they
should state their age, nationality
and previous experience. Travel-
ling expenses of joining the ap-
pointment will not be allowed.
Applications should reach the un-
dersigned not later than 25th in-
stant.
(Sd.) K. M. GIDVANI,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Hyderabad Sind Municipality.
713

NOTICE

P. C. C. State requests U. L. W.
to communicate with him direct.
713

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS are invited
from Indian Firms for the supply
of 15 Crowley Carts of the capa-
city and type as specified in the
form of specifications, so as to
reach the undersigned on or be-
fore the 26th May, 1930. Each
tender must be accompanied with
an earnest money of 1 per cent.,
without which no tender will be
considered.

Copies of specifications can be
had from the Health Officer of
this Municipality on payment of
Re. 1.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 8th May 1930.
716

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDI-
CATURE AT BOMBAY.ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL
JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 195 of 1930.
RAMNARAYAN PARASRAM,
a firm Plaintiffs.

vs.
(1) KISSONLAL PREMRAJ,
(2) MESHRILAL PREMRAJ
and (3) MOTILAL KISSON-
LAL Defendants.

To,
KISSONLAL PREMRAJ and
MOTILAL KISSONLAL,
The 1st and 3rd Defend-
ants abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the
Plaintiffs abovenamed have filed
the above suit against you inter
alia to recover the sum of Rs.
5,623 as mentioned in the plaint
for interest and costs and that
the Court has fixed the 18th day
of June, 1930, for the hearing and
final disposal of the suit. And in
default of your appearance on the
day before mentioned the suit will
be heard and determined in your
absence.
Dated this 27th day of January,
1930.

(Sd.) L. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary
and Senior Master.
(Sd.) KHANDVALA &
CHHOTALAL,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
710

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE
ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from Messrs.
Vachha and Co., Attorneys for the
pledgees, and on account and at
the risk of Dastur Minocher Das-
tur Kalkhushroo, Messrs. BEN-
NETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY,
the 17th instant, at 3-30 p.m.
(S. T.), sell by Public Auction at
their Rooms:—
1 Emerald and Diamond Mar-
quis Ring.
2 Gold Watches with two Gold
Chains.

AUCTION SALE OF OFFICE
FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from the
Court Receiver, Bombay, as Re-
ceiver appointed in Suit No. 1887
of 1928 (Mohanbai vs. Dipchand),
Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on
SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at
3-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public
Auction at their Rooms:—
Office furniture such as 1 safe
on stand, "Oliver" Typewriter,
tables, chairs, rack, cupboards,
counter, etc., etc.
The above is on view.
BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE

6-30 and 10

BOMBAY DESH-SEVIKAS' SUCCESSFUL EFFORT.

Picketing Of Cloth Markets.

FAVOURABLE RECEPTION BY MERCHANTS.

The Desh Sevika Sangh, organized a picketing campaign yesterday afternoon for persuading dealers in foreign cloth at the Mangaldas and Moolji Jetha markets to desist from selling cloth of non-Indian origin and also to request their customers only to demand Swadeshi cloth. Under the leadership of Mrs. Munshi, Mrs. Hazrat and Mrs. Deshmukh, a batch of 64 "Sevikas" clad in the picturesque orange coloured costume of the "Sangh" started from Congress House and picketed the markets from 2 to 3 p.m. The volunteers arrived on the scene of action in two lorries and a number of cars lent to them. Their leaders posted before each street-shop two volunteers, while inside the markets patrols were instituted whose duty it was to march up and down, persuading merchants to withhold supply of foreign stuff and to induce customers to patronize only Swadeshi fabrics.

WELCOMED BY MERCHANTS.
The ladies were hospitably received by the merchants. They were offered refreshments, given chairs and asked to make themselves comfortable. They managed to make many a customer feel uncomfortable. The merchants explained to them how difficult it was for them to dispose of their foreign stocks. The majority agreed not to hold any more foreign stuff, but they told the leaders of the picketing batches that they had arranged to have a discussion with Mr. Vithalbai next Thursday regarding their difficulty in getting rid of the foreign stuff.

MUSLIM CUSTOMERS' RESPONSE.

An encouraging feature of the picketing was the enthusiastic response of a number of Muslim customers to the ladies' appeal to them to buy only Swadeshi goods. Mrs. Hazrat and Mrs. Munshi were busy persuading a number of merchants on no account to sell for-

CALL TO PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

Desh Sevika's Appeal.

Do the women of India intend to liberate their brave brothers rotting in jail? If they really feel for the suffering of their country let them come in their thousands and stop the indignity of Foreign Cloth in our motherland. The Desh Sevika expect their sisters to join not in hundreds but in their thousands.

elg staff, even if the customers demand it. Mrs. Deshmukh, wife of Bombay's ex-Mayor, Dr. Deshmukh, had an interesting debate with two Persian buyers. The discussion ended in their agreeing to buy Swadeshi cloth, the argument that "our people deserve to be fed" appealing to them. The Sevika Sangh intends to continue the picketing day after day.

The cloth markets which were closed by way of hartial for Mahatma's arrest opened on Sunday, and these provided fresh centres for extending the activities of the Desh Sevika Sangha, the "fair soldiers of Swaraj".

On Sunday afternoon, the women volunteers, numbering about 300, assembled at the Congress House where they were divided into separate contingents for visiting different areas. They were then taken in motor cars to their respective localities. One or two volunteers were stationed at all the cloth shops at Moolji Jetha, Mangaldas and Laxmidas, Khimji markets the new centres, as well as at Bhuleswar, Bholwada and Kabutarbhana.

A RUSE.

The ladies were persuading the customers as well as the shop keepers, and at the same time most of them were spinning with a "takli". On the whole they did it in a good humoured spirit.

A "Chronicle" representative who visited the Mangaldas market and wanted to see "picketing in action" posed as a customer and tried to go into a shop guarded by two volunteers. The latter politely and persuasively appealed to him not to commit the "sin" of buying foreign cloth and they had a hearty laugh when they learnt from our representative that it was only "a ruse" to see how they work.

The influence of the picketers

was successful to a great extent. Most of the shop-keepers refused to sell to their customers foreign cloth, and only offered them Swadeshi cloth. One of the shop-keepers at Mangaldas Market was showing to his customer a pair of dhotee, which he assured was "Indian mill made". Miss Bhesania, who was picketing the shop, asked the shop-keeper "Is the yarn foreign or Indian?"

At Bhuleswar where the picketing was very brisk a Christian lady insisted on buying foreign cloth. But the shop-keeper firmly and politely said that he did not wish to sell foreign cloth while his sister was standing there to prevent it.

An absolutely unfounded rumour got current that Sevika volunteers had been insulted in the Moolji Jetha Market. On enquiry it was ascertained that nothing of the sort had happened. Some leaflets preaching Swadeshi were being distributed at a place, and this as usual drew large crowds of bustling people. Some hot words were exchanged between neighbouring shop-keepers and in that crowd the sevika accidentally received a push. The picketing continued from 3 to 7 p.m.

But such incidents did not at all perturb the Sevikas who have come forward to face willingly all the risks and inconveniences incidental to picketing.

PRABHU WOMEN'S MEETING.

Exhorted To Take To Swadeshi

Under the auspices of the Pathare Prabhu Bhagini Samaj, a meeting of the Pathare Prabhu ladies was held on Sunday afternoon at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Mrs. Avantika Bai Gokhale presided. In her opening speech Mrs. Gokhale appealed to Maratha ladies not to lag behind in the fight for freedom. She wanted them to emulate the good example of Gujarati ladies who were taking a very prominent part in the struggle.

Dr. A. P. Kothare exhorted the audience to take a pledge not to use foreign cloth in future and to spin. He said that though it might not be possible for every one to break the salt law or to enlist as a volunteer to picket foreign cloth shops or liquor shops it was certainly possible for everybody to spin every day and to help the Swadeshi movement.

Mrs. Kamalabai, a member of the Desh Sevika Sangh said that it was Miss Mayo's "Mother India" which prompted her to take a part in the present movement. She felt sure that any Indian woman who had read the book carefully and studied Miss Mayo's remarks about Indian womanhood would not do otherwise. This was the time for Indian women to prove that Miss Mayo's remarks were not based on truth. The struggle that Mahatma had launched was based on righteousness. It was a religious war and it was the duty of every Indian woman to take due share in this struggle. She advised the ladies to use Swadeshi goods only as it was a means of feeding millions of their starving and semi-clad sisters in the Indian villages.

Mr. Jannadas Dwarkadas did not see any need of advising the women of Bombay, because he knew what a bold lead they had taken and the splendid work they were doing. He only wished that they continued it with the same zeal and carried it to a successful end.

Mahant Sitaram Shastri of Nasik advised the women to take a solemn vow from that day not to make use of foreign cloth. If they wanted that the Mahatma should not die in jail but should come out of jail and lead India to victory, they should take to spinning.

Ladies Meeting At Dadar.

The Rastriya Stree Sabha held a meeting on Saturday in the "Dhuru Hall" at Dadar, in order to request the ladies to join boycott campaign. There were nearly 600 women. Miss K. Sawe requested Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale to take the chair as Srimati Perin Captain was absent.

Mrs. Avantikabai thanked Miss Sawe and others for giving her an opportunity to address the women of Dadar. She pointed out how India was thrown in poverty on account of the foreign cloth under the British Government. Then she advised women to enroll their names for picketing, as she was sure that they could not start the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

UTHAMANA CEREMONY.

MODI Seth Runchhoddas Tribhuvandas expired on Saturday 10th May, 1930, at 8 p.m. (S.T.) The Uthamana Ceremony will take place at his residence on Malabar Hill Ridge Road "West-View" at 4 p.m. (B.T.) on Monday the 12th May, 1930. Deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and relatives.

CONGRESS & MUSLIMS.

To-day's Public Meeting At Esplanade Maidan.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.) Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Esplanade Maidan when Maulana Syed Aliullah Shah Bukhari and others will speak on Congress and duty of Muslims as defined by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema. Muslims are specially requested to muster strong to attend and hear Maulana Bukhari, the premier speaker of India. "Arrangements for loud speakers is being made." All the Satyagrahi volunteers are requested to present themselves at 5 p.m. (S.T.) to keep order there.

Salt Satyagraha In Bombay.

The Bombay Congress volunteers are still carrying on the Salt Satyagraha campaign. Their venue of operations has now shifted to the Kuria Creek where deposits of salt are found in extensive quantities.

A batch of volunteers daily go to the place in train to fetch salt to Bombay where it is sold to the public.

On Sunday morning, in addition to their usual visit to Kuria, the Congress volunteers made salt publicly on the Chowpatty. About 250 volunteers went there on Sunday morning at 7 o'clock and manufactured salt from sea water.

Matunga To Break Salt Laws.

(From Matunga Congress Committee.) Under the auspices of Matunga Taluka Congress Committee there will be mass Civil Disobedience of the Salt Laws to-morrow (Tuesday). All the Satyagrahi volunteers are requested to be present at 6 a.m. near King's Circle, when a procession will start to fetch sea water from Mahim. Salt will be prepared at 8 a.m. in the open maidan near King's Circle under the leadership of Mr. B. Mehisheri. Mr. Jannadas Dwarkadas and Mr. Purshotam Trikamdas will also be present. Public are requested to attend and preserve peace.

BOYCOTT OF FOREIGN CLOTH AND LIQUOR.
Dr. Udgokar and Mr. B. N. Mehisheri will visit the labour camp of Matunga at 9 p.m. and will address the meeting on "Boycott of Foreign Cloth and Liquor."

TRAINING TO SATYAGRAHIS.

(Through Satyagraha Committee.) Training in drill, etc., to Satyagraha Volunteers will be given from Wednesday at 6-15 a.m. on the maidan opposite King Edward Memorial Hospital. Such training is made compulsory for Satyagraha Volunteers.

"A" WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of all the Satyagrahi Volunteers of "A" Ward will be held to-day (Monday) at the Committee's Office in Bazar Gate Street at 8-30 p.m. All Volunteers must be present.

Hindustani Seva Dal.

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Provincial Seva Dal Board will be held to-day at 8-30 a.m. when all the members are requested to attend the meeting.

picketing in "G" Ward unless and until the Rastriya Stree Sabha would get a sufficient number of ladies from that Ward.

Mrs. Shantaben who spoke next impressed upon the minds of the ladies that India wanted Swaraj not merely for men but for all. So it was the duty of every human being to join in the Gandhiji's peaceful war.

Miss Krishnakumari Sirdesai in her speech exhorted the women to do their bit in fight for freedom and urged them to take a vow that they would henceforth wear only Khadder or at least Swadeshi.

Mr. I. S. Patel also addressed the gathering. Miss Koyana Sawe declared that the direct boycott of only foreign cloth would compel the British Government to give Swarajya to India.

MR. GEDDIS & MAHATMA GANDHI.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We are instructed by our clients Messrs. A. Geddis and Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited, that considerable publicity has been given in Bombay to an entirely incorrect account of the meeting of the Board of Directors of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, held on the 5th instant. In particular words have been attributed to Mr. Geddis which he never used. That such statements are entirely without foundation is manifest from a letter from Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas, President of the East India Cotton Association, Limited, to Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Limited, Agents of the Swan, Finlay, Gold Mohur and Satya Mills, copy of which we enclose.

Our clients have the permission of Sir Purshotamdas to the publication of this letter and in order to counteract the mischievous allegations which are being made in Bombay mostly by irresponsible people, our clients will deem it a favour if you will publish in your edition of Monday, either with or without a copy of this letter, the original letter from Sir Purshotamdas can be inspected in our office.—Yours, etc.,

CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.
Bombay, May 10.
(Copy.)

Taj Building, Hornby Road,
Bombay, 10th May, 1930.
The Agents,
The Finlay Mills, Ltd.,
The Swan Mills Ltd.,
and
Messrs. James Finlay and Co., Ltd.,
Agents: The Gold Mohur Mills,
Ltd.,
and
The Satya Mills, Ltd.,
Bombay.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to your letter to me of date regarding your (Mr. Geddis's) attendance at the last Board meeting of the East India Cotton Association on Monday, the 5th instant, and the reports of what Mr. Geddis said at that meeting during the consideration of the question of closing cotton business on Tuesday, the 6th instant, as a mark of respect to Mahatma Gandhi, I write this to

SWADESHI BAZAR IN Bombay.

Student Brotherhood's Venture.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a Swadeshi Bazar will be held at the Madhav Baug from Thursday, where besides exhibits of indigenous articles, a section is reserved for the demonstration of various manufacturing processes, another section will give all statistical information for the guidance of the public. There will be a Books and Journals Department exhibiting all sorts of national literature from all parts of India. The opening ceremony will be performed by an eminent Indian Publicist. Dealers in pure swadeshi articles including Mill Textile goods, manufactured from Indian Yarn and of concerns run with purely Indian capital, will be allowed to open their stalls at the Bazar. For further particulars write or see the Joint Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, French Bridge, Chowpatty.

say that such reports of it as I have seen are incorrect and misleading. Mr. Geddis did not say a word against Mahatma Gandhi either personally or by any inference. It is true that he voted against the resolution to close trading in cotton on the 6th instant and asked his dissent to be recorded. But beyond that he made no remarks whatsoever disparaging in the least degree to Mahatma Gandhi. The word "camouflage" used by Mr. Geddis was in connection with a suggestion by a member regarding the wording of the notice and had no reference at all to either the personality of Mahatma Gandhi or his political creed. As a matter of fact Mr. Geddis said that his dissent on the resolution was based on his principle that politics should not be dealt with by commercial bodies, and was not based on any antagonism to Mahatma Gandhi. The official minutes of the East India Cotton Association run as follows:—

"The Board resolved (Mr. A. Geddis dissenting) that the cotton market and the Rooms of the Association at Sewri as well as in the Fort be kept closed on Tuesday, the 6th May, 1930, on account of the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi."

I trust that the above will meet with your requirements.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) PURSHOTAMDAS THAKOREDAS,
President, East India Cotton Association, and Chairman, Board of Directors.

Rs. 5,000 A MINUTE

NIGHT AND DAY THROUGHOUT
THE YEAR YOU ARE BUYING
FOREIGN CLOTH AND FOREIGN
GOODS AT THE RATE OF

Rs. 5,000	A MINUTE
Rs. 73,33,333	A DAY
Rs. 22,00,00,000	A MONTH
Rs. 2,64,00,00,000	A YEAR

How much would it Help MOTHER INDIA To WIN PURNA SWARAJ if you buy Indian Cloth and Indian Goods only and keep all these Crores to develop the Country.

BE INDIANS FIRST.

Help Indian Industries, Banks and Insurance Companies, Think of India FIRST—ALWAYS—In every thing, and PURNA SWARAJ is YOURS.

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Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.
Asian Assurance Company Limited, Bombay
Bombay Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.
Zenith Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay.

All Indian Companies, Managed by Indians for the Benefit of Indians.

EUROPEAN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Depressed & Without Money.

Inquiry was held at the City Coroner's Court on 11th May 1930, on the body of one D. Findlay an Englishman aged about 50 years, who was found lying dead in an open space at the back of the Prince of Wales Hotel at about midnight on 10th May. Findlay engaged room No 31 on the third floor of the Prince of Wales Hotel. At about 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, at about midnight his body was found lying in an open space at the back of the Hotel. There was a cut on his throat and his left hand and left leg were fractured. A blood stained razor was also found lying near the body. On enquiry it was found that Findlay was a penniless person and it was alleged that he committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor.

Balkrishna Narayan Kharkar, assistant to the Police Surgeon, Bombay, affirmed that the wound on the neck of the deceased appeared to be suicidal. Mr. Ramchandra Shrivram Advani, a film artist, residing on the first floor of the Prince of Wales Hotel, identified the body and deposed that he had seen the deceased at about 5-30 p.m. on Saturday in the Bar of the Hotel. He appeared to be in a depressed condition. At about midnight when the witness was reading a paper he heard some noise. On looking down the window he found a man lying propped down. He found that it was the same man he had seen in the Bar that evening. There was a cut across the throat.

On hearing the evidence the jury unanimously recorded that the death was caused by a suicidal cut on the throat in a state of mental depression.

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HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE
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PURE MALT VINEGAR
Sold by all Dealers and Grocers.
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INCOME-TAX & ESTATE-TAX
Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT.
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
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Cheap and Durable
Waterproof Umbrellas
National Flag BRAND.
Made of Swadeshi cloth are available in our Bhandar. British goods are strictly boycotted.
Prices ranging from Rs. 1-4 to 4-4
Do purchase one for you.
Swadeshi Chattri Bhandar,
214, Kalbadevi Road, Opp. Narayana Temple, BOMBAY.

KHOJA SOCIAL CONFERENCE.
A meeting of the members of the Reception Committee of the Khoja Social Conference will be held on to-morrow (Tuesday) at 3-15 p.m. s.t. in the Hall of the Muslim Students' Union, Marina Mansion, Chowpatty.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

(Established 25 years.)

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION.

Aspiring students of Commerce should therefore give all attention to the study of Specialised Courses such as Bank Officers (C. A. I. B.), Insurance Managers (A. Ch. I. I.), Company Secretaries (F. I. C. A.), and General Commerce Courses (E. C. D. Com. M. C.), for which there is an unlimited field and Specialised Accountancy (G. D. A.), may wherever desirable, be taken in as an additional course, as Accountancy Profession is now getting over-crowded.

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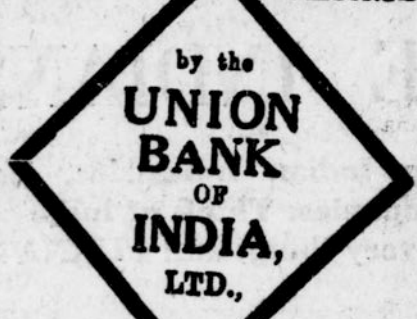
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YOUR Eye

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE MONDAY, MAY 12, 1930.

THE SITUATION.

What is the situation in India at the close of the fifth week of the National Campaign? The campaign is gathering momentum every day, Mahatma Gandhi's arrest being only the signal for a fresh and vigorous effort. If in any province arrests are not quite so common as before, it is only because the authorities are dismayed at the prospect of a never-ending stream of Satyagrahis, undeterred either by the sentences inflicted by the Magistrates. The campaign against liquor and foreign cloth is making tremendous strides everywhere in the country, and women workers are participating in it, because its moral and material benefits are obvious to the people, and because millions can help the propaganda actively or passively without being regular volunteers. In fact every campaign undertaken by the Congress is hailed by the country with unbounded enthusiasm. The moral conquest of the country by the Congress is well nigh complete. Was ever a phenomenon like this known before in India?

By no means the least conspicuous campaign is the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods, a campaign which a veteran Congress leader like Mr. Vithalbal Patel regards as more effective in its cumulative effect than any other. And the most encouraging feature of the campaign is that the merchants themselves are taking the lead in it, so intense and universal is the boycott feeling in the country. This feeling is most strikingly brought out in the letter which the Lahore Cloth Merchants' Association has addressed to their agents, shippers and manufacturers abroad. Says the letter: "The boycott of foreign goods in general and British goods in particular is the order of the day, and whosoever dares

go against the current is himself boycotted and his business premises are pestered, specially by ladies. There is absolutely no chance for any sale of any kind of foreign goods for the present in India. Even if goods are shipped, banks will not be able to sell them and expenses incurred thereon will be far heavier than the exceptionally low prices which they will fetch in case they are put to sale. It will not merely be a repetition of 1920-21 but a greater disaster the like of which has never been witnessed before." If to this general propaganda is added the ceaseless constructive efforts in producing quantities of handspun yarn, we have not the least doubt that, as Pandit Malaviya points out, "six months intense work in this direction will secure honourable release of the greatest representative of India's honour and bring about a happy agreement between India and Great Britain."

There is a grain of truth in Dr. Besant's peevish and stupid remark about Gandhi that "he is the most mischievous man in India". He has done most damage to British domination. Therein alone lies the "mischievous" he has done. But what has the British Government to say on the situation? It is evidently trying to conceal its nervousness with an air of firmness. The "Saturday Review" is not wholly wrong when it detects "confusion of thought" in the British Government. Such confusion is a sure sign of a weakening morale. Everybody in Britain seems to be clamouring for more support to Lord Irwin, especially from Indian Moderates. That support is not coming and is bound to be futile even if it comes. It is no wonder that far-seeing papers like the "New Leader" are pressing for a new statement of "India from Mr. Binn. And our South Correspondent too scents the possibility of an early statement by the Viceroy after preliminary interviews with some Moderate leaders. If a new and genuine offer is made, it will, of course, be considered on its merits. But the country having seen the force of self-reliance and organised self-assertion, will not allow its campaign to slacken unless guaranteed of a true and honourable settlement, and a forth-coming. The old proposal of some sort of Conference in London is now a damp squib. Nothing short of a true Peace Conference between the plenipotentiaries of India and Britain can now redeem the situation. Those who hold the delusion of attending the Round Table Conference and thereby settling the Indian question will have a rude awakening. Let the break-down of Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, which clearly shows that Britain is unwilling to see Egypt truly independent, be a warning to our Liberals and other non-descripts. So long as Gandhi and other leaders are in jail the country will listen to no talk of a Round Table Conference and those who persist in the readiness to attend it without Gandhi and the Congressmen and the acceptance of the terms laid down in Delhi-Ahmedabad manifesto will be denounced as having betrayed national interests.

BLOCKADE OF TRUTH.

In refusing to accede to Pandit Motilal Nehru's request that the Congress Committee of Inquiry be appointed to investigate into the recent Peshawar tragedy should be allowed to enter the North-West Frontier Province and do its work unhindered, the head of that Province, acting evidently under the instructions of the Government of India, has taken an extremely ill-advised step from the Government's own standpoint and has insulted the country. The refusal will only strengthen the public suspicion that the authorities are desirous of keeping the whole sad affair under a deplorable veil of mystery and there is a danger that the various wild rumours now circulating will continue to disturb the public mind. A free Press would have contributed in the effort to check this wild crop of rumours but Government's autocratic action in muzzling the Indian Press through their Ordinance and the stringent censorship they exercise deprive them of a valuable means of relieving public anxiety. Their own efforts in the direction of relief consist in the issue of a statement which, apart from being in conflict with non-official versions, is mainly a diatribe against the Congress leaders and in acquainting Mr. Binn with such an inadequate summary of the course of events that he is hard put to it to silence inquiry regarding the tragic incident in the House of Commons. We do not know what Government seek to gain by this blockade of truth. As the "Leader" rightly remarks, their statement with its obvious suppression of some material facts brings out one important point: in distressing relief, a point which is seized upon by the "Morning Post" and the "Daily Telegraph". The existing machinery of Government broke down in Peshawar for time and the military ruled the

roast. For this "perilous loss of control" by the Civil Administration, the "Daily Telegraph" suggests that "responsibility should be fixed." So does the Indian public and what Indians desire very particularly is that the grave allegations made in the official statement against the Congress leaders in Peshawar, its version of the obstruction offered by the crowd fired upon and the justification of firing should be thoroughly sifted by an independent investigating body.

In view of the ban on the Congress enquiry, the public will be justified in regarding with the greatest incredulity the most serious allegation that certain Congress leaders were busy conspiring with a tribal Chief for an armed invasion of India because its memory is not so short as to make it forget that during the martial law regime of 1919 in the Punjab, after the Jallianwala Bagh atrocity, the reckless and monstrous charge was made against Lala Harkishan Lal, and others, that he was conspiring to overthrow Government "established by law" in India. And yet, soon after, the charge was discovered to be baseless and the supposed rebel rose to be a Minister of the Crown. It is the urgent duty of the Government of India to allay the very legitimate public anxiety regarding the happenings at Peshawar by appointing at once an independent committee, with an Indian chairman and a majority of Indians on it. A departmental inquiry will never inspire the confidence of the public. A Congress inquiry is anathema to the authorities. The Committee we suggest, provided its personnel is such as to command the confidence of the country, should be acceptable to both sides and the British public too will be well advised to insist upon the appointment of such a committee. Let it remember that the detailed news about the Jallianwala massacre was allowed to percolate through to England only after the lapse of a considerable amount of time, let it not forget that a committee had to be appointed afterwards. At present the British public is again starved for news through the imposition of a rigid censorship by the Indian authorities and its representatives in Parliament seek enlightenment regarding Peshawar in vain. The British people, as much as the Indians, have every reason to demand an independent inquiry.

SELF-RESPECTING STAND.

The delegates of the Medical Faculties of Indian Universities who met in conference in Bombay at the invitation of the syndicate of the Bombay University, to discuss the situation arising from the refusal of the British Medical Council to recognise Indian Medical degrees, unless its humiliating terms were accepted, took a self-respecting stand in the resolutions they adopted. Their suggestion to the Government of India to hasten the establishment of an Indian Medical Council and to appoint by statutory enactment an Inter-University Medical Board deserves to be promptly acted upon by the authorities. The indifference of the latter in initiating legislation which would have established an All-India Medical Council equal in status to the B. M. C. and similar institutions in the British Dominions has led to the present impasse. They must no longer delay the initiation of such legislation but it is necessary for them to bear in mind that in the composition of an All-India Medical Council, the independent medical profession must have a majority representation, if the new body is to enjoy the confidence of the Universities and the public. Such representation, alone will enable it to fight the battle of medical Swaraj for India. The Conference made a useful suggestion in asking Government to secure information regarding the powers enjoyed by the Medical Councils and the standard of Medical Education attained in other countries. Such information will be extremely valuable.

FREEDOM FIRST.

The "Pioneer" is scared-not without reason-to find that the Jamiat-ul-Ulema has been "dominated" by pro-Congress influences. So it comforts itself with the thought—prompted by the wish—that "the sentiment of the Jamiat is not in consonance with the general feeling of the community." It is indeed a bold claim for an Anglo-Indian paper to pretend to know the Muslim community better than the Jamiat-ul-Ulema does. But what else can the poor thing do when all its calculations are being fast upset by the Punjab and the N. W. Frontier Province, of all provinces, to play a prominent part in the national campaign and when the Jamiat of all Muslim bodies casts in its lot with the Congress? Hindus and Muslims have again realised what they did in 1921 that they must first be masters in their own house before they can fully settle domestic disputes.

AMERICA BLESSES GANDHI.

AN EXAMPLE TO THE HUMAN RACE.

(BY HARIDAS T. MUZUMDAR.)
"Crucifixion over again," says Mrs. George Biller.
"God sustain your strength of body and spirit," Mr. Holmes' message to the Mahatma.
"A pinch of salt"—might it end British rule in India?—A Journalist's description.

The news of Mahatma's arrest spread with snail-like speed. Though he was arrested at midnight of the 4th, I did not learn of it in Ahmedabad until 8 o'clock this morning (the 5th of April). Being a new recruit to the Satyagraha movement, I am incapable of observing all the rules of discipline and conduct. The tidings of Gandhi's arrest should have been received, as it was by all good Satyagrahis, with joy. Downcast, dejected I began to be haunted by two questions: (1) Is the non-violence I see around me a sign of cowardice—the quiet of lifelessness, or death; or is it the peacefulness of disciplined Satyagraha—a most touching testimony of people's loyalty to the Mahatma? (2) Would a Government ever dare lay its iron hands on such a leader of any other country in the world?

Enveloped as I was by darkness, gloom and dejection, there were brought to me by a kindly hand two letters from America. The darkness was dispelled, the gloom disappeared; a brightness and a cheerfulness came over me. God bless the souls of those Americans who at a critical moment lifted me from the depths of pessimism and raised me on to the Olympian heights of optimism. The Mahatma's body is in chains but his spirit is free. Let us dedicate ourselves anew to his principles.

Mrs. George Biller is a noble soul and a Christian lady; the highest embodiment of American motherhood; she has been for the last five years Director of the Oriental Students' Conference.

Mr. Holmes—I love him too much ever to think of him as Rev. or Dr. John Haynes Holmes—is a pastor of the Community Church; a pioneer of Liberalism and Progressivism in matters social, political, economic, religious, international; editor of "Unity" published in Chicago. "Time" is one of the leading Weeklies of America. For readiness of style, brevity of treatment and

statement of facts it can't be beaten. EXTRACTS FROM MRS. GEORGE BILLER'S LETTER.

Dear Haridas.—What an example Gandhi is to the human race! God speed the day when he will see his hopes and ideals for India fully realized. The people who force him to carry the burden of freeing India know not what they do. It is the crucifixion of our Lord over again and the Pilates and Herods live on, but their reign is transient.

I wish I could help you and Gandhi with your salt making. I think my irritated feelings would be soothed.

If it is not a discouraging thing to do, please tell Mahatma Gandhi how much some of his unknown friends admire and love him.

Affectionately yours, (Sd.) EDNA BILLER.

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH OF NEW YORK.

Minister John Haynes Holmes. Office 12 Park Avenue. April 2, 1930.

Dear Muzumdar.—I don't know just how to answer your letter of the 8th last, as I don't know where you are at the present time, or where you will be when this letter reaches India. But I am sending out this hurried note in hopes that it may bring to you the word that your letter reached me and thrilled me to the core. It came to my desk on a Saturday. The very next day, as it happened, we had Mr. Upton Close to speak at the Forum on "Gandhi and the Indian Revolution." At the opening of the meeting I read your letter to the audience, where it was received with impressive interest.

I had not realized that you are marching with the Mahatmas, on his journey to the sea. I don't suppose that you realized anything of this kind yourself until after the plans were made and you dedicated yourself utterly to the great and glorious cause. It gives (Continued on Page 5.)

BUDDHA & THE MODERN AGE.

ENDURING VITALITY OF BUDDHISM.

(BY SWAMI SAMBUDDHANANDA.)

Of all the lands on Earth India is very peculiar. Nothing is so peculiar with India as the history of her Religion. She is indeed a unique land in this respect. In an equally unique time, two thousand five hundred and fifty-three years back, on this very day, India, in keeping with her ancient traditions presented a proverbial child to this world. This child, Lord Buddha as he came to be called later on, was born with a silver spoon in his mouth and brought up in a bed of roses. It is a long, long story to tell how the Lord came to experience the vanities and the mockeries of this world, how he renounced it, practised penances, observed austerities, became a Buddha and a Sam-Buddha—the perfectly enlightened. His long and glorious life from birth to death is so eventful and illustrious that any pronouncement from pen or platform would be but an attempt to unfold the infinite in terms of the finite. The Religion which he preached and which is still a great source of solace to one-third of the whole human race, is Buddhism.

WHAT IS BUDDHISM?

The four great truths—existence of misery, its cause, emancipation, and the means of emancipation—contain in a nutshell, the ethics and philosophy of Buddhism. It not only declares that a life in all its conscious stages and conditions is full of endless miseries, but at the same time finds a way out of it. The truth which it inculcates is that pleasure is the deceitful siren which lures a man to lust and lucre and sinks him into the abyss of ignorance causing ceaseless suffering all through his life. The end of Buddhism is the attainment of Nirvana which means absolute cessation of grief or the end of all miseries—and not absolute abolition or freedom from the shackles of birth and death as preached by Vedanta. This is where both Buddhism and Vedantism meet to disagree. Nirvana, the sumum-bonum of Buddhism can be attained by the proper

cultivation of the noble qualities in man.

IS BUDDHISM PESSIMISM?

Buddhism taking as it does a depressing view of life may rightly be confused with pessimism. Of course when one studies the life of Gautama Siddhartha as an aspirant in the path of spirituality and sees the founder of Buddhism fall into the trap of asceticism observing all sorts of ceremonies and sacrifices by starvation and austerities, one may have reason to believe that Buddhism is a sort of pessimism. But further study discloses that this life of his gave him a very sad experience of a life of extremes and he chose the middle path—the path of harmony which reconciles the extremes. The middle path that does not forbid to satisfy the necessities of life to save a sound mind in a sound body from the extremes of hardships and privations cannot be called pessimistic.

SPREAD OF BUDDHISM IN MODERN TIMES.

The tenets of Buddhism have not failed to invite the attention of the intelligentsia in Europe and America. The Mahabodhi Society with its headquarters in Chicago, the Japanese Buddhist Mission in San Francisco, the Buddhist Society in Leipzig which have been preaching the catholic principles of Buddhism deserve special mention. "A religion that is supple enough to include the 'Vajracharyas' of Nepal as well as the 'Sthaviras' of Ceylon has certainly room in it for puritanical asceticism as well as the innocent pleasures of a conjugal life." But one may say that Buddhism which had its birth in India can hardly be found to exist in the land of its nativity. The how-and-why of it is still a mystery to many. But it is actually being banished from India? Not at all. Buddha passed away centuries ago, but the essence of Buddhism still exists in India. The spirit of his religion, its excellent ethical principles, do still sustain the civilized society as they had done in the long past ages. Moreover,

NOTES OF THE DAY.

British Justice.

Mr. Gangadhar Rao Deshpande was arrested and convicted immediately after his release, tried in jail and is sentenced to five months imprisonment under Section 117, I. P. C., evidently for asking people to break salt laws. If at the end of the five months Government feel that he has not been long enough in jail, it is not improbable that they will prosecute him again immediately after release in connection with another speech than the one now objected to. At Lahore Dr. Satyapal got three years for sedition, one year each under three different counts for three different speeches, the sentences running consecutively. In the same way Maulana Zafar Ali Khan got two years and Dr. Alam 18 months for two speeches each. In free civilised countries men are not punished separately for separate speeches on the same subject when the speeches are made at short intervals of a day or two as parts of a continuing campaign. And even if separate sentences are inflicted they run concurrently and not consecutively. But we must remember that "British justice" in India is now throwing off its mask.

Sheer Caprice.

Gross injustice pursues its victims even after conviction. What shall we say, for instance, of treating leaders like Dr. Satyapal, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan and Dr. Alam as B Class prisoners? It is simply impossible to understand on what principle Satyagrahi prisoners are grouped under Class A or B. And confusion is made worse confounded when, as at Karwar in North Canara, a number of political prisoners put down as A Class by a Magistrate are later arbitrarily transferred to B Class by the same Magistrate.

Their Great Joy.

How thoroughly unpopular with the Tories and Liberals is the MacDonald Government's policy of endeavouring to secure an understanding with Egyptian Nationalists is indicated in the comments of the British Imperialist Press on the failure of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations. Except the "Daily Herald" which declares that the "door is still open", practically the whole of Fleet Street is united in expressing a sense of relief that the "status quo" in Egypt is to continue. The "Times" very particularly emphasizes that the British garrison will continue to remain in Cairo, that legislation affecting foreign communities in Egypt will continue "to interest" the British High Commissioner and that there will be no interference in Britain's work of "training the Sudanese for eventual self-government." Nothing will exasperate the Wardists more than this brazen assertion that Britain is leading the Sudanese, by progressive stages, we presume, "to eventual self-government." What British policy really aims at, however, is keeping the Sudan under rigid autocratic control and playing the Sudanese off against the Egyptians. Sooner rather than later the Sudanese will see through the game and in their realisation of this fact, they will seize the opportunity.

A Sydenham Outburst.

From time to time Lord Sydenham warns his countrymen through the hospitable columns of the Tory Press about the danger in India. His latest outburst, in a letter to the "Morning Post" is on the usual lines, but it is significant that this ex-Satrap is forced to declare that "Indians and some Europeans over a great part of India are coming to believe that the future lies with the Swarajist Party." But this admission does not induce him to see reason and urge his countrymen to face facts as they are in India and attempt an honourable understanding between Britain and India. So deep-rooted is his die-hardness that he only indulges in the familiar remonstrance to the "Rulers that it is necessary to govern." The "Rulers" do not need it. They are taking action congenial to the Sydenham mentality, but will this course avoid the "catastrophe" Lord Sydenham predicts?

Lovely Place.

Lady (new visitor to Irish town): "I'm just off to see the cemetery here, Mr. O'Brien. What sort of place is it?" O'Brien: "Sure, it's a lovely place, ma'am. People are dying to be buried there."

ment in India which while carrying on its labour of love, of disinterested service to the country, inculcates the principle, "Be injured, but never injure"—which was so brilliantly illustrated in the lives of two true Buddhists, Kausal and Deegharay. We cannot conscientiously say that Buddhism has no place in India.

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POONA DAY BY DAY.

THE LATE MR. BHAGWAT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, May 11.—On Friday a silent but sturdy old worker in Maharashtra passed away here. He was Mr. Hari Raghunath Bhagwat. For the last ten years he had been suffering from a full disease. But in the period covered by the years 1905 and 1920, he served the national activities in a very self-sacrificing way. In 1905 he started the Marathi "Vande Mataram" to give to Marathi readers the benefit of the inspiring writings and speeches of Aurobindo Ghose and B. C. Pal. He was a powerful writer. He took a prominent part in the Swadeshi movement of those days and was rewarded by the Government with a year and a half's imprisonment. The jail-life did not diminish his patriotic fervour and he again started a paper by name the "Rashtra-Hitai". It had, however, to cease publication. Then he founded a publishing company and through it published the translations of the Vedas and the Upanishads in an exceedingly careful way, so that his books were in great demand in the learned circles. He was closely associated with the work of the publication of Lok Tilak's "Gita Rahasya". It was he who wrote the whole manuscript, read the proofs, found out the references and so on and rightly and gratefully Tilak mentioned his name in his introduction to the "Gita Rahasya". He was weak in health. But in mind he was strong to a more than common degree. He loved silent work and seclusion, particularly in the latter part of his life. His gaunt and pale figure, his across the memory of even young workers of Maharashtra. But even that figure has now gone for ever. His friends attended the funeral procession and respects due to the deceased were paid to him.

BOYCOTT PROPAGANDA.
The huge demonstrations in the city in honour of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest are now over. The people have time to consider the future work. The immediate work is that of boycott of foreign cloth. That propaganda begins from tomorrow. For the present, only one part, namely, the Shanwar Peth, has been selected for inter-

NO-TAX CAMPAIGN IN BARDOLI.

(Continued from page 1)

questing him to return the things taken away.

A meeting was held at Jalgaon at which an account of the raid was given.

FOREST LAWS TO BE DEFIED.
A meeting of the Maharashtra Civil Disobedience Committee was held at Vile Parle in its office when a resolution was passed appointing a sub-committee and empowering it to carry on civil disobedience campaign with regard to forest laws.

The office of the sub-committee will be at Sangamner, Ahmadnagar District.—Free Press.

SHIRODA MASS MOVEMENT BEGINS TO-DAY.

(Continued from page 1)

SHIRODA, May 10.—The Satyagraha Publicity Department, Shiroda, wires:—

The Maharashtra Satyagraha Mandal has now definitely settled to begin Salt Satyagraha in Maharashtra on the 12th at Shiroda. Batches after batches of Satyagrahis are pouring in daily and leaders of Maharashtra and Karnataka are expected to arrive here on Sunday evening.

People from Shiroda and adjoining villages are eager to participate in the Satyagraha in thousands, but the Satyagraha authorities have not yet allowed them to do so as the strength of the Camp is sufficiently large.

YOUTH LEAGUE SECRETARY ARRESTED.

(From A Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, May 11.—Sgt. S. M. Joshi, Poona Youth League Secretary, was arrested on Saturday night under Section 117. More arrests are likely. Mass action commences this afternoon.

NADIAD VILLAGERS' CONFERENCE.

(From A Correspondent.)

NADIAD, May 11.—There was a conference of the villagers of the 12 villages of Thasra Taluka at Kallapur on the 8th inst. About 2,000 persons attended it, including 200 women. Resolutions were passed supporting the present national struggle for boycotting foreign goods and

JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE.

Mr. Sahani & Dewan Singh Leave Delhi.

CONSULTATION WITH CALCUTTA COLLEAGUES.

DELHI, May 11.—Mr. J. M. Sahani, Editor of the "Hindustan Times", has left for Calcutta to have formal talks with Calcutta Journalists preliminary to the All-India Journalists' Conference at Bombay. He will also have consultations with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. He will reach Bombay on the 14th or 15th instant.

Sardar Dewansingh Editor of the "Rajyasat" is also on his way to Bombay.—Free Press.

REPEAL THE PRESS ORDINANCE.

Home Secretary's Statement "Does Not Represent Facts."

MADRAS, May 10.—Sardar Dewan Singh Mafsoon, Editor "Rajyasat" and Vice-President Journalists Association, Delhi has issued the following statement:—"I have carefully perused the reply given by the Home Secretary, Government of India to representations made by the Indian Merchants' Chamber regarding the Press Ordinance. Whatever may be the conditions elsewhere I know the Home Secretary's statement does not represent facts so far as Delhi is concerned. The Home Secretary states that the Ordinance is directed against those writings in the press which incite to violence and revolution or action or which are encouraging a spirit of lawlessness throughout the country. I ask whether in the opinion of the Home Secretary the Devidayal Press of Delhi which has all along been printing only books on religion and has never at any time printed any journal or newspaper should be asked to furnish security and if so, why? One wonders if even the publication of books on religion should be penalised. The Maharati Press which prints a monthly journal dealing exclusively with Art and literature has been called upon to furnish security. In the case of the "Tel" newspaper both the press and the paper have been asked to pay a security of Rs. 5,000 each. The Home Secretary's reply to the Indian Merchants' Chamber is not satisfactory and the best course open to Government is to cancel the Ordinance and to cancel the orders demanding security and to repeal the Ordinance."—A. P.

UNDER THE LOAD OF THE ORDINANCE.

Pratap Asked To Deposit Rs. 5,000.

LAHORE, May 10.—The "Daily Pratap" has also been called upon to deposit security of Rs. 5,000 under the Press Ordinance.

Total number of Lahore newspapers so far required to furnish security is three. Two of these are Hindu and one Muslim, all of them being published in vernacular and following Nationalist policy.

It passed off peacefully. This evening young men held a procession carrying red flag and shouting the usual slogans.—A. P.

Rangoon Mail Suspends Publication.

RANGOON, May 11.—The "Rangoon Mail" being asked by the Government under the Press Ordinance to furnish security of Rs. 2,000, the paper has suspended publication as protest against the Ordinance.—Free Press.

given by the picketers is that they were assaulted by the men of the toddy shop vendor who were drunk, whereupon an alarm was raised and the men of the village arrived on the scene.

The version given by the toddy shop vendor's men is that they were carrying pots of toddy which the picketers threw down and these were broken. Subsequently villagers arrived on the scene and four of them attacked the toddy shop vendor's men with sticks and axes. The vendor and his men ran away and in crossing a channel two of them were drowned as they could not swim owing to the injuries they had received.—A. P.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegraphic communication with Ceylon has now been restored and transmission of telegrams to and from Bombay is normal.

AMERICA BLESSES GANDHI

(Continued from page 4.)

the great comfort to think that you are with the Mahatma and are sustaining him in this movement which is holding the attention and admiration of the world.

On the day the march started, I sent a cable to Gandhi and I hope that this little message may have reached him. If you receive this, will you not convey to him my reverent regard, together with my prayers that his strength of body and spirit may be sustained in this the greatest movement of his life? I pray also that you may hold fast to the great ideal which you have so nobly set before yourself, and be lifted up in the life which you are dedicating to your country and to mankind. I shall greatly appreciate it if you can write me again and thus let me know at first-hand of what is happening.

Reports from India as published in our newspapers are few in number and very brief. Last week four days went by without a single despatch appearing. The newspapers are featuring conspicuously the few dribbles of information that come through, and there have been many impressive editorials printed in the daily and weekly press. I assume that the censorship has fastened tight on all news of India, and that we shall therefore, have to wait indefinitely for exact information as to the movement which is on. I get Gandhi's "Young India" and devour it eagerly. My heart is with you and there are tens of thousands of others in this country who feel as I do.

Believe me,
Very sincerely yours,
(Sd.) JOHN HAYNES HOLMES.
Dr. Haridas T. Muzumdar.
Nana Nivas, 188 Kumbhar
Tukada, Bombay 4, India.

Clipping from "Time" March 31 1930 pp. 25-26.

INDIA—PINCH OF SALT.

Secretary Stimson is just two years older than Mahatma Gandhi, 61, and far more robust. Yet, if Mr. Stimson had taken off all except a loin cloth when he landed at Southampton and had walked barefoot the 80 miles to London, seeking thus to impress the world with his holy resolve to make the Naval Conference a success, Englishmen would have thought him mad.

In India, however, such is the way a statesman practices his profession. Nobody thought Mahatma Gandhi mad, fortnight ago when he started to walk two hundred miles from Ahmedabad to the sea (Time March 24). As he trudged along last week, at an average speed of 10 miles per day Englishmen were not amused, but desperately anxious.

Englishmen do their best not to be afraid of Saint Gandhi, and English correspondents spend thousands of pounds every year cabling from India that his influence is "waning." But in 1922, the last time he placidly rampaged the Englishmen at the top in India had the scare of their lives.

Anyone who doubts this should have a confidential Scotch anecdote before the hearth with Baron Lloyd of Dolobran, who was Governor of Bombay (a major Gandhi balliwick) from 1918 through 1923 and was later famed in Egypt for the iron, ruthless hand with which he ruled that "dependent" kingdom as British High Commissioner (Time, Aug. 5).

"Gandhi gave us a scare," Lord Lloyd has confessed. "His was the most colossal experiment in world history, and it came within an inch of succeeding. But he couldn't control men's passions. They became violent, and he called off his programme. You know the rest. We put him in jail."

At the time, wild horses could not have dragged such words from beneath the stiff upper lips of the English rulers of India. And last week upper lips were stiffening again. In Manhattan the chief executive of one of the two largest U. S. press services ruefully expressed his doubt that the Gandhi story can be covered now while it is a story.

Correspondents must write their news in such form that it can pass over British wires. With the story just warming up last week and while censorship was comparatively lax, they cabled that the showing of news reels taken as St. Gandhi set out or his march is barred in all theatres in the Bombay Presidency. Soon the news gate too will slam shut—that is, if there is any trouble. (To Be Continued.)

Marathi Scholar Dies.

Death occurred on 9th inst. at Kalyan at his residence of Mr. Padashiv Mahadev Divekar a well-known Marathi historical researcher and the editor of "Shiv Bharat" which established the new Birth date of Shivaji.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.
The annual general meeting of above Association will be held on Sunday at 8 a.m.

BAGUM OF BHOPALS' HEALTH.

Successful Abdominal Operation.

BHOVAL, 11.—The Publicity Officer wires as follows:—

Colonel Bott of Lahore in collaboration with Dr. Ansari and Major Rahman performed a successful abdominal operation on Her Highness the Begum, mother of Bhopal this morning.

A gangrenous gall bladder had formed adhesions with the under surface of the liver and had perforated and mischarged a number of gall stones into the chronic abscess cavity, which had formed there.

The patient's condition is as satisfactory as is possible under the circumstances.

FIRING AT DELHI.

(Continued from page 1.)

pean police officers and Mr. Ali. Even the ladies who were blocking the road leading to the Court to prevent the crowd coming in the compound were not spared. Lathi blows were showered on them and more than ten of them received injuries, including Mrs. Sahni and the mother-in-law of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. A girl, ten years old was beaten, her arm, I understand, has been fractured as she received serious blows on the chest and back. Mr. Nair, one of Mahatma Gandhi's volunteers, was pounced upon by over 24 police men and beaten, while he shouted, "Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai".

During this whole scene the ladies remained standing shouting to the police men to beat them and till them. Mr. Ali ordered the crowd to disperse within three minutes as he had declared the assembly unlawful. When asked for an order he had none.

FIVE ARMOURD CARS.
It may be noted that there was no Magistrate accompanying him. Even then he threatened to open fire if the crowd did not disperse. In the meantime five armoured cars reached the scene. At this he ladies got further excited and asked the police to fire. The ladies refused to leave the place unless the police was withdrawn and they were allowed to return in procession. The police later withdrew to the farthest end of the court yard and left the road free when the ladies and others marched back to the city.

An hour later when the processions had dispersed, peacefully crowds sitting on closed shops in Chandi Chowk were repeatedly assaulted with lathies by the police at various places in Chandi Chowk. The list of those injured in these assaults is not yet known. In the whole more than 300 people have been injured.

SECTION 144.
The local authorities, in the meantime, had promulgated section 144 in Delhi. This promulgation, consisted of an announcement of which nobody among the crowd outside was made aware simultaneously with the supposed promulgation of section 144 police men with lathies started dispersing crowds collected in all parts of the city. Attacks were made on innocent peaceful unoffending citizens collected in Chandi Chowk, in Hauz Qazi, in Fatehpuri and in small side streets and in Hauz Qazi, which is predominantly a Mahomedan area. Many Mahomedans received serious injuries, two of them being left according to eye-witnesses, in a most critical condition.

CROWDS FIRED ON.
Following these events the public naturally began to collect more and more before Kotwali. Suddenly firing was opened on the crowd before the Kotwali by the police which had been previously collected in the Kotwali buildings. The actual facts leading to this firing cannot be fully ascertained since the firing was sudden and unexpected. From conflicting versions including that of the authorities, it will appear that a large full of police men was stopped near the Kotwali by some people in the crowd and it is alleged by the authorities, that brick bats were thrown upon the police, it is also alleged although denied by responsible Gurdwara authorities that brick bats were thrown from the roof of the Gurdwara, Sikh Gunj. The committee is inclined to believe the authorities of the Gurdwara although it is just possible that the brick bats were at all thrown they might have emanated from some unascertained quarter.

From the road, first floor and the compound of the Kotwali the crowd was fired upon on all sides. It may be mentioned that the Gurdwara Sikh Gunj which adjoins the Kotwali has windows between it and the Kotwali. According to the Gurdwara authorities the manager of the Gurdwara was misshandled and insulted by the police. There are even now 50 to 200 bullet marks in various places inside the premises of the Gurdwara. Numerous empty bul-

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lets have been collected by the Gurdwara authorities. More than ten people in the Gurdwara were seriously wounded. In all no less than 150 people must have received gun shot wounds although full details have not yet been collected. Some of these wounded are in a very serious condition and may die any moment. One Mahomedan boy and two Hindus have already died. No trace has yet been found of more than fifty about whose whereabouts inquiries have been made in the Congress Office and whose absence is still a mystery. Two corpses hitherto unclaimed were found in the most surrounding of the Fort. Their death appears to have resulted from gun shot wounds.

Eight policemen are reported by the authorities to have been injured.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER'S STATEMENT.

DELHI, May 10.—The Chief Commissioner, Delhi, has issued another statement. The following are extracts:—

Situation in Delhi had for some time past required very careful watching. Congress propaganda had been persistent and insidious and had paid no regard whatsoever to truth. Civil disobedience processions and public meetings which on several occasions were followed by serious demonstrations before Kotwali had been regular daily occurrence for the past month since the commencement of the so-called civil disobedience week on 6th April. Certain arrests had been made of men had been most prominent in seditious activities by speech or actions and press ordinance enabled a check to be placed on the flood of calumnies, falsehoods and incitements towards law-breaking which had been a special feature of a certain section of the press.

On such information as is at present available, it appears that the first trouble started with a most determined attack on a European officer by the crowd which stopped him while motoring through Kashmir Gate close to Government High School and commencement of Hamilton road.

The next serious incident occurred little after 4 o'clock, when some police lorries which had been sent out by an alarm at pumping stations were returning and were savagely attacked when close to the Kotwali. Leading lorries not through but the last lorry was isolated and its occupants were stoned by a mob.

To rescue this lorry and the police it contained, Senior Superintendent of Police led the charge from the Kotwali. Immediately on issuing from the Kotwali police were assailed by stream of stones and brick hurled from the Sikh Gurdwara Siganj, next door which is under construction. Only method of saving themselves from suffering severe casualties and of rescuing their comrades in the lorry who were being savagely attacked in open street was for the police to open fire with buckshot. By this means police lorry was rescued at the cost of seven police casualties of whom two are reported to have been severely injured. Immediately after the rescue, the Gurdwara was entered into and searched by Sikh and Hindu police

in co-operation with Gurdwara authorities. Granthi and Guru Granth Sahib were left completely undisturbed and inviolate. All Sikhs found in the Gurdwara who protested their innocence were given benefit of doubt and were released. Only Hindu suspects found therein were retained in custody. No firing whatsoever took place inside Gurdwara at any time nor was any shot fired in the direction of the Gurdwara building beyond what was necessary to check the storm of missiles.

Armoured cars were promptly despatched in support from 1st on news being received of attack on police near the Kotwali. It was not found necessary to utilize their services to disperse mob but after dispersal they and police pushed their way up to the top of Chandi Chowk and as far as Lahore gate, one or two shots being fired by the police en route in order to prevent themselves being taken in flank by stone throwing from lanes and side streets. Having cleared this area of the rioters the force returned to the Kotwali. It was not necessary throughout the day to make use of troops in actual conflict with rioters. Orders under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code were promulgated, prohibiting all carrying of lathies or assemblage of groups of more than five persons. A very satisfactory feature of the affairs was that throughout the day Mohammedans kept themselves almost wholly aloof. All was quiet during the night of the 6th and early morning hours of 7th May, but thereafter Congress workers with a view to creating further excitement endeavoured to organise largest possible funeral procession of two men who had died in civil hospital as a result of the injuries received previous day. This was in direct defiance of the District Magistrate's order under Section 144 Criminal Procedure Code and the object was to re-establish their own influence in opposition to the constituted authority. From past experience in Delhi, dangerous results of such processions are only too well-known. Authorities therefore made it clear, that processions through streets in contravention of orders would be firmly dealt with and precautions taken by police and military forces had the necessary deterrent effect so that Congress workers in spite of their efforts failed to organise further defiance of authority. The two bodies were taken by small parties of relatives or sympathisers direct from civil hospital across maidan to the Juma.—A. P.

More Mukhis Hand Over Their Daftars.

(Through the Satyagraha Committee.)

BORSAD, May 9.—The following Mukhis have handed over their Daftars, to Mamlatdar on 7th May.

Mr. Bhallabhai Dadabhai, Salpur.
Mr. Veribhai Shridharbhai, Dabhasi.
Mr. Veribhai Vanshibhai, Doda.
Mr. Jivabhai Ranchhodabhai, Dardarda.

All the villages observed "Hartal" on hearing the news of Mahatma's arrest.

The following Mukhis of different villages have submitted their Daftars in the court on the 6th May as resolved in the meeting of 5th May, 1930.

(1) Punjabhai Samabhai, Amod.
(2) Motibhai Hanibhai, Dantel.
(3) Shivabhai Babarabhai, Khanpur.
(4) Ranchhodabhai Trikambhai Ras.
(5) Ranchhodabhai Shankerbhai, Wadadla.
(6) Shankerbhai Ramdas, Isnav.

Others have gone to-day to the court to submit their Daftars.

Barlya Fula Abha was arrested for breaking salt laws at Badulpur and was sentenced to two months and a fine of Rs. 50. Borsad observed complete Hartal on the 5th May.

ARMED POLICE FOR JALALPUR.

Police Requisition Motor Buses.

JALALPUR, May 11.—Hundred Customs Police arrived here this evening. Several motor buses have been requisitioned by the Police.

The District Magistrate and District Police Superintendent arrived here this evening. About 50 armed Police also arrived by the same train.

Mr. Abbas Tyabji will proceed to Dharasana in a motor car as he is too old to walk. The rest of the volunteers will march on foot.—A. P.

FRACAS AT OUJAL.

Conflicting Versions.

JALALPUR, May 11.—Dicerent versions are being given of the fracas between picketers and the men of the toddy shop vendor at Oujal. One version



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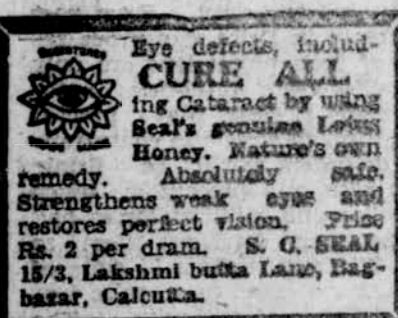
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MAHATMA'S INTERNMENT

"A MISTAKE."

"Govt. Above Their Own Laws."

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER COMMITTEE MEETING.

Mr. Walchand Hirachand Resigns.

Arising out of Mr. Walchand Hirachand's letter on behalf of the meeting of representatives of the 14 commercial bodies at which certain resolutions were passed and where they condemned the internment of Mahatma Gandhi, and requested the Indian Merchants' Chamber to withdraw their representatives from the legislative, a special meeting of the committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau was called on Friday last. This meeting lasted for about 4 hours. Almost all the members of the Committee were present. Sir Shapurji Billimoria raised a point of order and asked whether the representatives of the commercial bodies who had assembled at the invitation of Mr. Walchand had the authority of their respective Associations for asking the Chamber to withdraw their representative from the legislatures. Mr. Walchand Hirachand in his explanation is understood to have admitted that three out of the 14 Associations had their authority to support the resolution in question and others had not. At this stage it was suggested that Mr. Walchand's letter should be amended, explaining the above position or that he should withdraw the said letter. Mr. Walchand did not accept any of the suggestion but tendered his resignation and withdrew from the meeting.

Sir Chunilal Mehta moved that the question of withdrawing representative from the legislatures was too important to be decided by the Committee alone and it was desirable that a meeting of important commercial organisations should be called to consider the present situation in conference with the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The resolution was accepted.

The Committee further passed a resolution regarding the letter of Mr. Walchand Hirachand on behalf of the Associations that as it was written without the authority of the majority of the Associations, no action need be taken and the letter was recorded.

A question was also raised whether the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber could, under the constitution without the consent of the General Body, ask the members to resign.

ORDINANCE UNNECESSARY. The Committee considered the reply of the Government of India to the representation regarding the Press Ordinance and a draft of the reply to be sent was placed before the Committee who approved the general lines of the reply and referred it to a Sub-Committee to draft a final reply and send it to the Government of India. It is understood that the Committee have approved of the reply

to Government in which they point out that while they appreciate that action of the Government in having sent a reply immediately they are constrained to note that the reply leaves much to be desired on the score of recognising the real nature of the situation and its gravity. It is also understood that the Committee pointed out that the present law is sufficient and wide enough without Ordinance to deal with the Press and pointing out the opinions of the Chief Justices of Calcutta and Madras to the effect that however laudable the object of the Press Law it was wide enough to "rope in" all without any exception. The Committee, while recognising the official motive as explained in the Viceroy's note says that the Ordinance was administered in a way which showed that the Government who professed to maintain law and order, were above their own law, and that if the Ordinance was not withdrawn the Chamber feared it will usher in Government by Ordinances and executive decrees and that Government will be a sort of martial law which cannot but be the greatest calamity both to the Government and the people.

The Committee also points out the inadequacy of the constitution under which India is being governed and asks that unless Indians are made masters in their own house without interference or influence by outside authority, the situation is not likely to improve.

DEPUTATION PROPOSED. In reply to the Viceroy asking "Stable interests" to stand by law and order, the Chamber suggesting that the Viceroy should call immediately a Conference of such interests to tell them how the Government of India and the British Cabinet view the present situation and how they intend to deal with it and to give the "stable interests" an opportunity to tell His Excellency how the Indian commercial community desire the present situation to be handled. If this request of the Chamber is not acceptable then they suggest that His Excellency should at least receive a deputation from the Chamber as the commercial interests would like to know what the intentions of the Government are and desire, therefore, light as to their future action.

It is also understood that the Chamber has sent a telegram to His Excellency with a request that it be forwarded to the Secretary of State for India in which they point out that the arrest of Mahatma Gandhi is a mistake as it has removed the last friend and the tallest policeman on the side of law and order.

GANDHIJI STRONGEST GUARANTEE OF NON-VIOLENCE.

Indian Merchants Protest Against Imprisonment Of "Greatest Living Man."

The following telegram has been addressed by the Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy, on the 10th May 1930, regarding the arrest and internment of Mahatma Gandhi.

"The Committee of Indian Merchants' Chamber regard with profound regret the arrest and internment without trial and under an obsolete regulation of Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatma Gandhi has proved all throughout his public life to be this country's strongest guarantee of non-violent agitation.

He is rightly considered to be the greatest living Indian, if not the greatest living man, as apostle of truth and non-violence and universally respected as such. The only crime of Mahatma Gandhi in his recent agitation, can be

his burning patriotism for the land of his birth.

The fact that for the last five weeks he carried through his programme without violence should have convinced Government that his presence in the country, until Government are prepared to meet the demands of the people was essential for purposes of law and order.

The Committee view with great uneasiness the course of events hereafter as the struggle of Mahatma Gandhi appears, despite repression, sure to be continued for the freedom of India.

The forced absence of Mahatma is regretted by Indians, but may be regretted more by Government in new future. The Committee request His Excellency the Viceroy to be pleased to convey above message to the Secretary of State for India also."

HINDUSTANI MERCHANTS CONDEMN GANDHIJI'S ARREST.

And Decide To Boycott Foreign Cloth.

The Hindustani Merchants' Association has passed the following resolutions:—

The Hindustani Native Merchants' Association places on record its loss of confidence in the Round Table Conference in view of the inauguration of repressive policy by the Government throughout the length and breadth of India culminating in the arrest and imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi and the attack on the freedom of speech and press by a special press ordinance and is emphatically of opinion that the so-called Round Table Conference can never inspire confidence and that as long as the Mahatma is in jail no true leader and lover of country shall ever join this conference. This association further resolves to boycott the said conference till all the political prisoners are released and until the Government does not see its way to accept the demands made by Mahatma Gandhi in his historic letter to the Viceroy.

The committee of this association is of opinion that the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau be requested to call upon its representatives in the legislative Assembly and the Local Legislative Council to resign their seats as a protest against the arrest and internment without trial of Mahatma Gandhi.

In view of the political situation of the country this committee further resolves to boycott foreign cloth and directs all its members not to purchase and or consign to up-country any sort of foreign cloth directly or indirectly.

MOTOR MERCHANTS' PATRIOTIC MOVE

To Boycott British Goods.

Motor Accessories Merchants of Bombay gathered together in a meeting on the 7th instant at the premises of Empire Automobiles, New Queen's Road, to consider the report of Select Committee regarding boycott of British motor products, when majority of the Indian Motor Accessories Merchants were present.

Mr. Hiralal L. Shah was proposed to the Chair by Mr. C. Govind Iyengar of Empire Automobiles, and was supported by Mr. P. M. Shaw.

The Report of Select Committee regarding boycott of British Motor Products was fully endorsed by the meeting, and was duly carried. Every motor merchant present at the meeting voluntarily agreed to the solemn pledge, namely, not to import, buy, sell or be a party directly or indirectly in effecting sale of British Motor Products for a period of four months. (Except that the existing stock of British motor products could be disposed off by those who possessed same.) In order to see that the solemn pledge taken by each motor merchant present at the meeting in the name of God and country is carried out truthfully, a Watch and Ward Committee of seven influential merchants was appointed.

GANDHIJI'S ARREST CONDEMNED.

The other resolutions that were unanimously carried were as follows:—

"The members of this meeting do hereby strongly protest against the action of the Government in incarcerating Mahatma Gandhi, the beloved leader of the nation, and strongly urge all the dealers to carry out his programme in a non-violent and peaceful manner."

"This meeting further places on record their sincere feelings for those patriots who have offered their very lives peacefully in the recent disturbances of Peshawar for the country's cause."

"This meeting further expresses their heart-felt sympathy for all those national workers and their relatives who have suffered in any way at the hands of the Government in discharging their national and patriotic duties."

NO MEETINGS IN MADRAS.

FOR ANOTHER MONTH.

MADRAS, May 10.

The Prohibitory order under Section 144 in the City which expires on the 12th, is extended to one month from to-day.

Mr. C. S. Govindraha Mudaliar, a member of the Madras Legislative Council has resigned his seat therein.

The two volunteers who were arrested yesterday for defying order under Section 144, have been released yesterday.—Free Press.

LIBERAL FEDERATIONS MEETING.

MADRAS, May 10.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer and the Hon. G. A. Natesan, Secretaries of the National Liberal Federation have been requested to announce that an urgent meeting of the

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Council of the Federation will be held at Bombay on Wednesday, the 14th May at Legislative Council Hall after the All-Parties' Conference meeting.—A.P.

A Leaflet Forfeited.

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary states that the leaflet beginning with the words "Comrades blow your trumpets loudly" and ending with the words "Hindi brethren arise and jump into battlefield for this supreme duty long live revolution" issued by the Working Committee of the All-India N. J. B. S. contains, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, matter the publication of which is punishable under section 124A of the Indian Penal Code. therefore, the Governor in Council has declared to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies of the said leaflet and all other documents containing copies, reprints, or translations of or extracts from the said leaflet wherever found.

MISS JOHNSON AT KARACHI.

KARACHI, May 10.

Miss Amy Johnson arrived at Karachi at 4-10 this afternoon in the moth "plane" "Jason". She is flying to Australia in an effort to beat Bert Hinkler's record. Miss Johnson described the heat in the Persian Gulf as terrific.—A. P.

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19, Old Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

Raw Cotton Markets.

ONE SPARROW DOES NOT MAKE
SUMMER.

Purchases Advisable On Declines.

Bombay, May 9. During the week under review cotton markets displayed some what steady tone, but the notable feature of the week was the narrowing of old and new crop positions. This is due to large tenders and somewhat unfavourable weather for the new cotton crop. State Messrs. Arjan, Khimjee and Co.

There is no special change in the situation of old crop and owing to prevailing higher prices every available tenderable bale was hurriedly tendered against New York May contract. On the other side the Federal Farm Board with most reliable cotton statistics before had decided to take up all cotton bought by Co-operative Associations. The tenders were easily absorbed and those who carried unprotected short interest were compelled either to cover or transfer to New Crop months. The latter proposition was found popular and under continued favourable weather there grew steadily a large short interest. Thus closing down of speculative interest in old crop months leaves to ponder and the situation is now left between Farm Board who are the custodians of long interest and holders of actual tenderable cotton. Relative high price is bound to attract last bale for tender.

BOYCOTT MOVEMENT.
As regards the textile industry there is no fresh development. At this time of the year spinners are usually adopting cautious attitude and are patiently watching developments of growing crop. In the meantime the boycott movement of foreign cloth in India is reported to have drawn the attention of Japanese, French and English spinners. At the moment it appears that the movement is becoming impressive and under ruined economic condition in this country we believe consumption of American Cotton will have to pass through some modifications and

new channels shall have to be found out to replace the loss.

UNFAVOURABLE WEATHER.
As regards the new American Cotton crop, the weekly weather report received yesterday states that the crop progress in the West Belt is satisfactory and timely rains have saved the situation. But the favourable outlook of the East and Central Belts is now presenting somewhat chequered appearance and absence of rains over this area is causing anxiety. So the unfavourable outlook has shifted from West to East and it remains to be seen when the situation will be relieved. It may be remembered that large short interest in new crop months was believed to be a stimulant to cotton prices when unfavourable crop developments cropped up. Yesterday's rise of over 2 dollars per bale in new crop months is purely due to the technical strength of the speculative situation.

While we are inclined to believe that considerably higher prices will be witnessed eventually, we are not prepared to believe that one sparrow makes a summer and the present unfavourable crop outlook will change without previous notice. So we prefer purchases only in weak moments.

BOMBAY.
During the week under review our market remained mostly closed on account of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest and when it re-opened yesterday showed impressive strength. Many export houses are afraid that there will not be much export demand owing to decreased demand of foreign cloth. This may be true to some extent but large demand for Indian mill cloth is bound to look after all available supply of cotton and with strong statistical situation we see no reason for any alarm. Present prices for Indian Cotton are decidedly cheap and we prefer purchases for a long pull. Local market opened to-day as under:—

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 10.
July 16.45
October 14.91
December 15.04
January 15.09
Middling Spot 15.55

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 10.
May 15.97
July 16.09
Middling Spot 15.05

NEW YORK DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.
New York, May 10.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 3,900
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to the Continent nil

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
New York, May 10.
Demand Bills 48 1/2

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.
Opening Closing
May 8.39 8.02
June 8.02 7.96
July 7.87
August 7.82
September 7.85 7.78
October 7.77
November 7.79
December 7.86 7.81
January 7.93 7.56
February 7.37
March 8.59
Middling Spot

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 10.
Sales at Liverpool 2,900
Sales on Speculation 100
Sales of East Indian Cotton nil

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.
Scinde Fully Good 4.85
Scinde Fine 4.90
Scinde Superfine 5.15
Bengal Good 4.40
Bengal Fully Good 4.85
Bengal Fine 4.90
Omra Good 4.95
Omra Fully Good 5.55
Omra Fine 5.95
Broach Fully Good 6.20
Broach Superfine 6.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 10.
May 13.03
July 12.98
November 12.64
December 12.65
January 12.73
March 12.87
Sakell's F.G.F. Spot 14.10

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 10.
Silver:—China sold India bought.
Market is quiet.

Spot Forward 10-5 1/2 10-1 1/4

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 10.
Bar Gold Fine per oz. £1411-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 10.
Interest Day to Day Loans 1-1/2 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 2-5/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 2-1/2 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 10.
T.T. London on Berlin 20.38-1/8
T.T. London on Amsterdam 12.07-3/8
T.T. London on Brussels 34.82
T.T. London on Madrid 39.85
T.T. London on Milan 32.67
T.T. London on Bern 25.10
T.T. London on Paris 128.66
T.T. London on Prague 163.95

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, May 10.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—May/June sellers 38/3.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb. Cargoes:—May/June sellers 37/3.
Wheat, South Australians, Parcels:—Afloat sellers 40/-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels: May/June sellers 39/3

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 10.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. Spot: Sellers 7-1/8d.

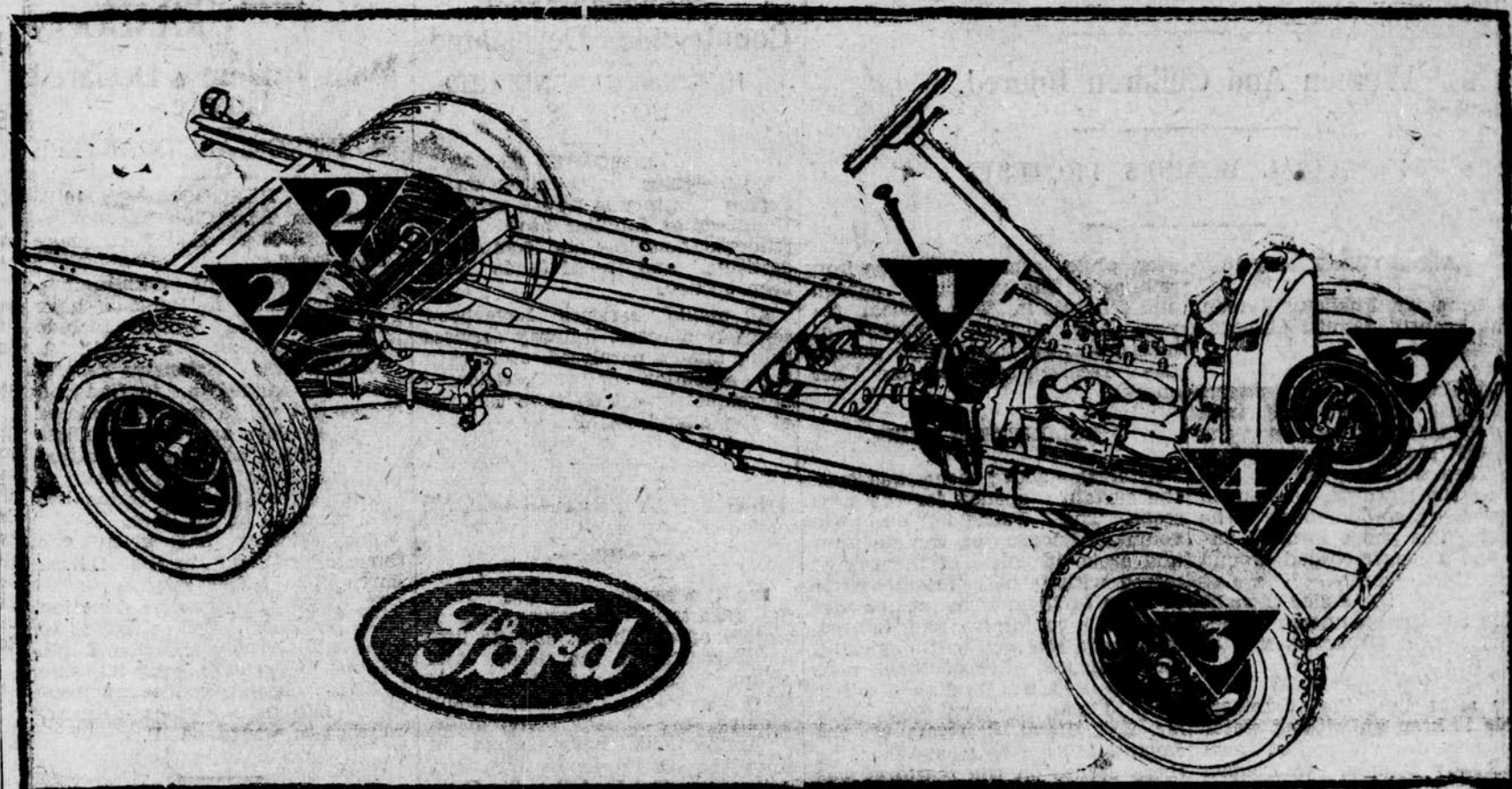
LINSEED.
London, May 10.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton: May/June sellers £18-10-0.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London) ton: June/July sellers £16-10-0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton: May/June sellers £17-2-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton: May/June sellers £19-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 10.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt: June/Aug. sellers 37/8.
Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt: Sept./Dec. paid 36/4.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.
London, May 10.
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:
C and F Calcutta:—
May/June per cwt. 9/3
July/Sept. per cwt. 9/3
Oct./Dec. per cwt. 9/4-1/2
C and F Bombay:—
May/June per cwt. 9/4
C and F Karachi:—
May/June per cwt. 9/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 10.
Coffee, Fair No. 7, Quality Spot: 9-5/16.

Announcing new features of the FORD TRUCK



1 4-speed Transmission
A wide, flexible power range.

3 Larger Brakes
Positive control under every condition.

2 New Spiral bevel gear Rear Axle
Rugged strength and long life.

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Mechanically perfect in every detail, the Ford Truck provides low petrol and oil consumption. With the four speed gearbox and tropical radiator the Ford Truck is ideal for all kinds of work under all conditions.

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I. N. 30.10.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 9.
Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo to-day:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices
Bukit Darah Rubber	9
Cavendish Rubber and Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	28
Cinnes Estates	13
Cochin Rubber	22
Ella Tea	100
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	36-8
Freemaster Estates	40
Habawee Rubber	6
Honiton Rubber	8
Horawala Rubber	32
Indo-Malay Estates	13
Jambuland Tea and Rubber	8-9
Jebong Rubber	9
Kalutara Company	22
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rubber	12
Langat River	12-2
Lanka Rubber	47
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	52
Meall Mor Estates	15
Mirishena Rubber	23
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	29
North-Western Rubber	14
Palmadulla Tea and Rubber	18
Rubber Growers'	24
Safragram Tea and Rubber	112-8
Talagawalla Tea	23
Torin on Tea	23-8
Udaib Tea	40
Udaib Rubber	10

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USE IT and SAVE MONEY.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents,
Bombay House, Fort, BOMBAY.



THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

Ullswater Rubber	7	National Bank	45
Vogan Tea	33	Funding Loan 4 p.c.	89-3/4
Warriapolla Estate	11	Conversion Loan	77-5/8
Remarks:—Rubber: Spot	Co	Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	101-1/2
lombo, Re. 0.33 1/2 cents.		Rupree Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	46
		Indian Stock 3 per cent.	53
		Sterling Loan	53
		Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c.	62
		Sterling Loan	55-1/4
		Consols	101-1/2
		War Loan 5 per cent.	93-5/8
		Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 10.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
May/June sellers £6-10-0.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton:—
May/June sellers £15-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria ton:—
May/June sellers £15-10-0.

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GENERAL**

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has branches and agencies
in principal towns in India.
J12

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 12, 1930.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES AT VIRAMGAM.

Women And Children Injured.

MUNICIPAL BOARD'S PROTEST.

AHMEDABAD, May 10.

The Secretary, Publicity Bureau, Gujarat Prantik Samiti, Ahmedabad, writes:—

On 8th May 1930 some volunteers bringing salt in a big sack from Wadhwan side alighted on the Viramgam station at about 6-15 p.m. They were stopped by the police on the platform, whereupon they formed a cordon round the salt sacks. The police formed another and a bigger cordon around the volunteers' cordon. The day being very hot, the Police thought of firing out the volunteers by not allowing them either water or food.

After some time the volunteers not able to keep up without water cried for water and one of them had actually fainted, whereupon the station authorities went there with water. But the police would neither give nor allow others to give water to the volunteers within the cordon. The Station authorities had to return dejected. The news spread in the town of Viramgam at about 9 p.m. and the people were flocking to the railway station when they were advised to keep within the city gates. Mr. Keshavlal, the President of the Local Municipality, accompanied by the President of the Taluka Local Board and two other citizens and nearly one hundred women (with pots of water) went up to the station and sent information to the Resident Magistrate, Mr. Kothamdi, that they wanted to give water to the volunteers on the platform whereupon Mr. Kothamdi took them to the Station Yard whence about 5 of the women, along with the President and his other companions, were taken to the volunteers and were allowed to give water to them.

CHARGE OF HORSEMEN.

While all the women were about to leave the Station Yard there was a flood of motor lights from the side of the Custom's office followed by a rush of Police horsemen towards the yard. Mr. Kothamdi, who was escorting the women, held up his hands and tried to stop the rush of the horsemen. But the voice from the motor car was crying "beat, beat." This voice was the voice of Mr. Golap the immediate superior of Mr. Kothamdi. There were about 8 to 10 men in the yard. The horsemen ran into the yard. The Police used lathis. Some of the women carried children in their arms and almost all had pots of water. As a result of beating and pushing one of the women dropped her child on the ground and a volunteer who was picking it up was also served with lathis. Some women fell into the gutters, some tumbled

BARNATO WINS JUNIOR CAR RACE.

LONDON, May 10.

At Brooklands, Junior Car Club's double twelve hours race was won by Woolf Barnato and F. C. Clement driving Bentley. S. C. H. Davies and Clive Dunfee in Bentley were second and C. R. Whitcroft and H. C. Hamilton in Riley, third.—Reuter.

NEW CHIEF COMMISSIONER.

PESHAWAR CITY, May 10.

Mr. S. B. Pears, the new Chief Commissioner, arrived here yesterday evening by the Calcutta Mail and was received, besides officials by a large number of distinguished persons of the Province. He took over charge of office from Mr. C. Latimer to-day.—A. P.

AGA KHAN'S PRIZE DISPUTE.

Who Wins It.

LONDON, May 10.

Paris.—Agas Khan, interviewed by Reuter regarding statement of Royal Aero Club that Mohan Singh has not won Aga Khan's prize, said: "It is for Aero Club to decide. I have left awarding of Cup to Aero Club. Conditions are written in black and white. I am not expert and I do not know whether conditions have been fulfilled. That is for Aero Club."—Reuter.

ABNORMAL RAINS AT OOTY.

OOTACAMUND, May 10.

Heavy landslips have occurred on the Nilgiri Railway between Hillgrove stations as a result of abnormal rain dislocating railway traffic. Heavy rain is reported from West Coast.—A. P.

DANGEROUS FLOODS IN CEYLON.

Countryside Devastated
HUNDREDS RENDERED
HOMELESS.

COLOMBO, May 10.

Most serious flood situation in Ceylon history is now existing. Hundreds of families have been rendered homeless and completely destitute, and relief funds have been opened.

All public services have been seriously affected. Railway services being almost paralysed, and with the exception of south, Colombo is completely cut off from the rest of the island.—A. P.

DERBY DAY PREPARATIONS

For the tenth successive year, St. Dunstan's are organising a service of omnibuses and de luxe motor-coaches to the Derby, and although the race is still more than six weeks distant, many bookings are already being made. Applications have come in since the first week in January," writes an official of the St. Dunstan's Derby Day Service. "At most daily the number has been steadily increasing, until we are now fully occupied in allocating reservations."

"At the end of this year's race we estimate that, altogether, more than 25,000 persons will have travelled to the Derby by St. Dunstan's Service.

"Our patrons come from all parts of the world—from Australia, South Africa, India, and America. The tickets cost only 50s. and are excellent value."

"THE MOST MISCHIEVOUS MAN IN INDIA"

Mr. Besant's Outburst Against Gandhiji.

Mrs. Besant writes in "New India":

Mr. Gandhiji has gained his object and has been arrested and interned. He states that he is very comfortable. One may perhaps venture to express a hope that the Government will cancel all the long sentences of simple and of rigorous imprisonment to which the unfortunate ladies who have followed him have been condemned by the lower judicial

EARTHQUAKE HAVOCK AT RANGOON

Many Buildings Declared
Unsafe.

HELP FROM ALL QUARTERS

RANGOON, May 10.
Rangoon Turf Club has donated Rs. 25,000 to the Earthquake Relief Fund.

As a result of examination, many buildings in Rangoon have been condemned which include Central Building, Y. M. C. A. Headquarters. Extensive repairs are being carried out to Rangoon Secretariat which has been closed for a few days and several offices located there have been shifted temporarily to other places.

Through running of trains has been resumed on all lines. The Viceroy has given one thousand rupees to the Burma Earthquake Relief Fund. Rs. 5,000 are given as donation from Sir Ratan Tata charities to Rangoon Earthquake Relief Fund. Ships in port are lying idle due to strike of ship coolies numbering thousands. Colliers demand increase in wages.—A. P.

AIRMAIL DISASTER IN S. AMERICA.

Three Persons Drowned.

LONDON, May 10.
Montevideo.—Three persons were drowned when South America—France airmail plane which was bound to Rio de Janeiro, with mails for Europe, crashed into sea in fog. One passenger swam ashore.—Reuter.

AMERICANS BAKE NEGRO.

Frenzied Mob's Doings
In Texas.

SCREAMING CROWD DRAGS
BODY THROUGH STREETS

LONDON, May 11.

Sheerman, (Texas).—A frenzied mob, seeking to lynch a Negro, burned down court house in which a Negro, who was guilty of assaulting a woman was imprisoned, after police using fists and tear gas bombs had thrice repulsed them.

(The Governor of Texas had ordered them not to shoot.) The Negro was bled to death in vault of court house. His body was dragged out of cell and flung into the street where a screaming crowd roped it to motorcar and dragged the body to jail, where pyre was erected to cremate it. Reinforcements of militia have been summoned to deal with the mob who have already wrecked three blocks of Negro quarter.—Reuter.

"SAK" DENOUNCES LABOUR IMPERIALISM

"No Peace In India Till Swaraj
Is Won", Say Indians In
England.

"IN MEMORY OF HEROES"

LONDON, May 10.
Under the auspices of the London branch of Congress, a meeting was held this afternoon "in memory of the heroes who fell in the first national war of Independence."

Mr. Jutha (Punjab) who presided explained that the object of the meeting was to honour those who had laid down their lives for the freedom of the country. He said there would be no peace in India until there was complete independence.

After Mr. Amin (Bombay) had given account of the events of 1857 Mr. Saklatvala strongly denounced Imperialism of the present Labour Government and British histories of the happenings in 1857. He maintained that the movement had failed because it was founded on incorrect conception of national rights. The struggle for freedom could only succeed when based on the right for freedom of masses and peasantry. On Mr. Saklatvala's suggestion it was decided to send a fraternal message to Dr. V. D. Savarkar. The resolution was adopted supporting the movement in India and congratulating Mahatma Gandhi and other prisoners.—Reuter.

MAHATMA'S WARRANT OF ARREST.

Actual Text.

The Director of Information, Bombay writes:—

In view of the incorrect versions of the warrant issued for the arrest of Mr. Gandhiji which have appeared in the Press of late, the text of the actual warrant is hereby published for general information:—

"Whereas the Governor-in-Council, for good and sufficient reasons, has, under the powers vested in him by Regulation XXV of 1827, resolved that Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhiji shall be placed under restraint in the Yeravda Central Prison during the pleasure of Government, you are hereby directed to secure the said Mr. Mohandas Karamchand Gandhiji and arrange to forward him as soon as possible to the Superintendent of the Yeravda Central Prison."

SYLHET, May 10.
Shibendrachandra Biswas, President, District Civil Disobedience Committee was arrested yesterday for violating order under Section 144 and leading a procession in protest of Mahatma's arrest.—Free Press.

RAJSHAH, May 10.
Eight pleaders of the local bar had been notified by the District Judge under the Legal Practitioners' Act for abatement from the Court and thereby neglecting their clients' interests on the hartal day following Mahatma's arrest.—Free Press.

LIBERALS AND ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

Not 'Anxious For Concessions Or Terms.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, May 9.
While Sir Vijayaraghavachari's office is mentioning frequently about locust invasion, Simla is now suffering from a "Liberal's" invasion. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru has been followed on his heels by Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, the Bombay Knight, who is known to be more "firm" than his Allahabad leader.

These conferences with the Viceroy indicate that he wishes shortly to unburden himself over the Round Table Conference and that he should like to know who of the Liberals are prepared to join it and on what conditions.

The Viceregal circles seem pleased to find that the Liberals are quite happy at the invitation and are not worried about either conditions which should be obligatory on the Government to fulfil before they leave India's shores, or about their ability to manage the situation in London. They are entirely silent on point whether India is behind them, or whether when they return with Benn and Irwin reforms, they will be able to capture a single constituency on hat ticket.

BARGAINING.
They are not worried at the prospect of Egyptian history repeating in India and think that a few sweet words from this seat of authority, said within the next week

MAHAD'S TRIBUTE TO ITS LEADER.

(From A Correspondent.)
MAHAD, May 10.

Early morning when St. Surendranath was taken to Thana the public crowded in thousands and after the departure of the police motor they led a peaceful procession through the town as a protest against Surendranath's conviction. Mrs. Indrabai Chitre, sister of Surendranath, addressed the meeting. The public who were moved by the arrest and conviction of Surendranath at the time of his brother's marriage, issued a public invitation over the signatures of prominent men of the Taluka of all castes, including untouchables, to celebrate it as a national ceremony.

In response to this the Satyagraha volunteers formed into a procession of nearly a mile as soon as the bridegroom was being taken to the bride's house, the atmosphere resounding with national songs.

One of the witnesses in Surendranath's trial had to postpone his son's thread ceremony the next day morning on account of the priest having declined to officiate at the function.

SIKHS JOIN CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

AMRITSAR, May 10.

The Central Sikh League at its general meeting elected Mr. Tara Singh, leader of the Satyagraha Committee, as President of the League and resolved to support Mr. Gandhiji's civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

ALLEGED POLICE EXCESSES IN SIND.

Karachi To Protest Against It.

KARACHI, May 10.

Messrs. Ram Motwani and Metharam Larana, inform that the Police beating at Larkhana was without any provocation. The Police wanted to snatch salt from the hands of Satyagrahis, who refused to deliver the same. Thereupon the Police are alleged to have beat them with lathis.

Yesterday arrest took place at Larkhana of 8 Satyagrahis under Sections 117 I. P. C. and 47 of Salt Act. A public meeting is arranged to be held at Karachi to-day to condemn the alleged Police terrorism in Sindh.—Free Press.

"RELEASE GANDHIJI"

His Arrest Was Government's
Greatest Blunder.

AHMEDABAD, May 9.
According to the resolution passed by the General meeting of

the Maskati Cloth Market Association, the following telegram has been sent the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay, under the signature of Mr. Maneklal Premchand:—

"My Association strongly protests against the arrest and internment of Mahatma Gandhiji who is at present the greatest man of the world and the apostle of truth and non-violence as is preaching to our countrymen to remain non-violent even in the face of violence. By arresting him, this Association believes that the Government has made the greatest blunder. The Association request the Government to release him immediately."

HANOI 'REBELS' EXECUTED

French Rule In Indo-China.

LONDON, May 11.
Hanoi.—Four natives sentenced to death in connection with disturbances in Yenbay have been executed. They were two peasants and two corporals belonging to Sharpshooters Regiment.—Reuter

ANTISOVJET CAMPAIGN --IN POLAND--

LONDON, May 11.

Warsaw.—On the occasion of Moslem festival of Courban Barm, Mohammedans of Warsaw passed resolution appealing to Mohammedan rulers, Pope and Archbishop of Canterbury to protect Moslem religion in Russia from the persecution of Soviet Government which had closed thirty thousand Mosques throughout Russia.—Reuter.

TONGA ATTACHED ON NON- PAYMENT OF FINE.

MEERUT, May 10.

A "tonga" belonging to Mr. Ramsharan Vidyarthi is attached by the Police on non-payment of the fine of Rs. 100, although he has appealed against the decision of the court, before the Sessions Judge.—Free Press.

OVERSEAS -- INDIANS SUPPORT GANDHIJI

Hartal In E. Africa.

NAIROBI, May 7.
Under the auspices of Congress, a mass meeting was held on May 6 attended by over seven thousand people, including Mohammedans, Hindus, Sikhs and Christians.

It congratulated Mahatma Gandhiji on his arrest and exhorted India and Indians to take concerted action following the example of East-African Indians. Hartal was observed throughout Eastern Africa.—A. P.